The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

BEAU'S STRATAGEM.

...ery! what an eye
...e as dye,
... mild and warm,
...ct form
...and downy skin
...ance and within;
...sweet—a mind
...ssibly combined!

...reat custom of the Muscovites,"
..., "the men and women never
...l they were joined beyond the
... It may be suspected that by
...any unsuitable matches were pro-
...many tempers associated that were
...give pleasure to each other."—
...of this celebrated writer is just,
...ntioned whether there are not
...and consequences as lasting, to
...manner of marriage in our coun-
...these evils are more poignant in
...refinement and delicacy of the
...country, for the Muscovites
...hardy race, whose fancy rang-
...first kiss, and whose laborious
...little stimulus to taste further
...nature excited it. I have often
...marriage is the grand climacte-
...existence, that he should pause be-
...into the vortex, and weigh every
...well deliberate circumspection —
...may meet the eye of some one
...giddily on the brink of matri-
...a little more minute. There
...ills to be avoided, among which,
...is the union of tempers and
...are discordant in their nature,
...for a variety of reasons, and
...happy in proportion to the purity
...for it is evident to all that there
...which can make it completely
...the grand sweetener of life
...

...is matrimony there are none,
...to be so superlatively wretch-
...of men which I shall men-
...class includes the avaricious,
...mony into a matter of money,
...only on lands and tenements,
...deluded wives to their bed and
...of raptures they are never to
...happiness which can never be con-
...who were little below angels
...ced to be such after marriage,
...wives, and life is spent in quar-
...and repining. The second
...those who, having been disap-
...beloved, have married another
...and vexation. Many have spent
...unhappiness from this cause, and
...plead than those of the former
...sorry for heirs to disappoint their
...more merry to get rid of company;
...like others; and some only
...tired of life. All this is done
...deliberation, and without one thought
...Hence we hear the world
...complaints of misery that we
...of the poor distribute food to
...around it at their own homes.

From the Messager des Chambres.

...Aug. 22.—The tri-coloured flag was
...Algiers on the 17th. We shall now
...learn decidedly what we are to
...scandalous pillage which several let-
...already mentioned to us.

...which had no share in the occu-
...Casaubo, nor in the inventory of
...treasure, the real amount of which
...been possible to learn, will
...secure the interests of the State from
...and make a strict inquiry into
...that have already taken place.
...from an authentic quarter that the
...in the treasury of Algiers amounts
...of francs, (10 millions sterling.)
...sible of it will find its way into the
...

...disputations had taken place.—
...measures which have been taken in
...the government to seize the greatest
...that had been abstracted. It
...that orders have been issued to
...men who did not fear the dishonor
...such criminal actions.

...dread that orders are given not to re-
...on board the vessels returning to
...without a strict search; and that every
...of the army, whatever be his rank,
...equally subjected to the same search
...persons will therefore be obliged to
...pockets.

...who has arrived from Genoa, and
...the whole country on the sea
...as the ancient department of the
...ships, informs us that the first ac-
...events at Paris had produced great
...In all the garrison towns the
...troops are on foot day and night,
...some disturbances among the
...people. The officers even expressed
...their own soldiers. However,
...by the Governor of Nice, not to
...French Journals to pass the Ver-
...effervescence with diminishing the
...the inhabitants look on the revo-
...been accomplished in France.

...Journals are obtained at a
...hours are even sent on purpose
...St. Tropez, Toulon, and Marseilles.
...Journals. A *Constitutionnel* cost
...20 francs, and was not to be had ex-
...cessively.

...Notwithstanding the activity of the Sardi-
...contents of these Journals trans-
...police has a constant eye on tra-
...are obliged to observe the most
...on what is passing in France.
...Nice, Port Maurice, Savona, &c. the
...were afraid of the sight of the first
...flag that should appear in the har-
...were considering how they should re-

...ICE, Aug. 16.—Notwithstanding the
...public has been left in respecting
...causes of the liberticide ordinances of
...July, the agitation of all the Italian
...is such, that there is no doubt of
...raising a fresh triumph in spite of
...

...Government has, however, no
...The people are attached to it.—
...Duke's conduct towards Rome has
...general esteem which surrounds
...Rocca has been obliged to declare
...did not exceed those of ordinary
...and to send away a Prelate attach-
...person, who had endeavoured to raise
...amongst the Monks and bigots against
...account of its political and
...position.

...other Governments of the Italian pe-
...placed upon burning coals. From
...is Sicily, to Mount Ross, in Pied-

...loved her at the first sight. They both seemed by nature formed to attract each other. Both were tall, elegant figures, and she was superlatively beautiful in the face, having that Grecian cast of features which is so universally admired, and having also those other admired requisites of an azure eye, a rosy cheek, and a delicious red lip. Dick loved her to distraction, and without stopping to think of consequences, or enquire who she was, intended to solicit her hand and plunge into matrimony the next week, head and heels, until a friend pulled him by the sleeve, and gave the word "halt." Dick had no notion of this; but did, however, halt for a season. He discovered that his fair dulcinea had a sister, and that they lived in or near the town of Reading. This was enough for Dick; it was so apropos for a gig and sleigh ride. Away he went, once or twice a week, to see her, and every time he loved her the more. She was so amiable, he said, so kind and conciliating, and withall so accomplished. She loved to talk of Alexander's conquests and Cæsar's victories; of Anacreon's poetry and Newton's philosophy of the heavens. In short, Dick was up to his neck in love, and nothing prevented him from popping the question but some unaccountable stories, which were afloat, concerning the charming Louisa.

It was whispered into Dick's ear that Miss Louisa possessed a most ungovernable temper, and that she had been known to throw a knife across the table at her sister's head. Another said she was a very Nero or Caligula in women's clothes; that she was cruel and oppressive to the poor, that she was ever angry with her friends and domestics; and, finally, that she was scornful and proud. To all this Dick deliberately gave the lie, as he said he had seen her in every situation, and she was alike amiable and always smiling. Shakespeare says a man may smile, and smile, and be a villain, and I say a woman may do the same. Dick said he had never seen the fair Louisa angry but once, and then because her sister would not pick up her fan and bring it to her as she bade her. And, said Dick, I do not blame her; for the ugly sister is none too good to wait upon the pretty one. Her sister's name was Clara, who was considered amiable by all, though nature had not lavished so much beauty upon her as upon Louisa. She would have been considered handsome, though not a perfect beauty, had she not been continually contrasted with the all-charming and beautiful Louisa.—Louisa was a coquette, and a complete Proteus: she could change and be any thing for a time — Clara, on the contrary, was always the same amiable and affectionate creature. Louisa had had many good offers and rejected them as beneath her. Clara had never had but one, which was broken off by the interference of her sister, because he was a tradesman. Louisa, however, loved Dick, (how could she do otherwise!) and wished to secure him. Clara was generous, and wished her to have him. There is but one more distinction I shall draw between the two sisters. Louisa was lazy; Clara was industrious. Beauty is a dangerous possession, especially when the possessor knows she possesses it. It has made many a fool before Louisa. Yet, to other [illegible] and the Funds as Bourse are not observable—a re-action—or, to speak plainly, an improvement in the prices of the public funds, is therefore expected; moreover, the heavy money sales of yesterday, which contributed so mainly to the vast depreciation that took place must have exhausted the principal part of the timid *fundholders*. That the fall was attributable, in a great measure, to this latter class was proved by the depression of the Five per Cents, a species of stock in which the speculators never deal, and which fell in a greater proportion than the Three per Cents.

The details which every moment reach us of the conduct of the people during the engagements raise higher and higher our sympathy and admiration. No man said to another "will you stand by me?"—each fought on his own account, and with all his might, against the soldiers of despotism—the common enemy.

I must state, however, or perhaps repeat, that there was one class who almost to a man turned out and fought pretty nearly in a body; I mean the hackney-coachmen and drivers of cabriolets. They had been almost without exception, cavalry soldiers of the old army—many of them of the Imperial Guard. The reason of their being found together during the three days was, that on the first they sought arms—the most material affair of that day; on the second they defended the Mairie de Ville, and routed the Garde Royale; and, on the third, stormed the Louvre and Tuilleries. It was the importance of the fight and the superior amount of danger, and not a desire to act together, that united them. They lost, in the three days, 45 men killed on the spot. The unhurt survivors might be seen three days afterwards, following their occupation with as much industry, less noise, and more civility, than they had ever before displayed—so much for French ostentation, on which, in common with other common-place observers, I used to dilate.

The man most lamented in Paris, (next to Vanneau, the slave of the Polytechnic school,) is *Victor*, a cabriolet driver. Armed with a carbine, he fought through the first and second days, and fell on the third. The plan, or mode of fighting, adopted by the people was that of "independent" firing; each took care of himself. When their fire became too galling to their enemies, the infantry soldiers would make way for the cavalry, who would charge. In an instant the people would take refuge in the houses, and ere the unhappy lancers or cuirassiers could retire, they would be saluted with volleys of musketry, and showers of stones and bottles from the refugees, who, by that time, would have manned the windows. While acting against the infantry, the people, (in general) dreamed not the protection afforded them by a wall, a pillar, a post, or a tree. *Victor* was however superior to this ensemble caution. He had been accustomed to brave with "full front" the fire of the enemy, and he resumed the practice. While thus exposed, and firing deliberately, he received, on the 29th of July, a ball in the head, fired from the Louvre, and died instantly. He is said to have been the strongest and finest man in France.

Of what they term the cowardice of the people, the officers of the ex-Garde Royale bitterly complain. "They would not stand a charge of the bayonet" forsooth! Their immense loss (7,000 in killed and wounded) proves, however, that they did not always shun danger. Why should men armed with pistols, carbines, fowling-pieces, and guns without bayonets, stand a charge of a *regular* column of the elite of the French army? And yet because they did not remain to be slaughtered, or rather because they did not abandon the only mode of fighting for which they were adapted, and play their enemy's game, they are to be accused of cowardice by those whom they so gloriously discomfited! I must do justice to the Garde also. They did their best. There was not perceptible among them any of that hesitation which had been observed in the Swiss and Line. They fought with a desperation which was truly astonishing, and which, had it been seconded by the Marshal, would have ensured victory. Their loss was immense. Out of 4,000 men, 2,500 were killed and wounded. Their fate was hard. They had been the favourite troops of Charles X. and had been selected by him to defend the Louvre, and the Tuilleries, and they were literally sacrificed to the obstinacy of the King and the incapacity of the Marshal. Their loss was immense. Out of 4,000 men, 2,500 were killed and wounded. Their fate was hard. They had been the favourite troops of Charles X. and had been selected by him to defend the Louvre, and the Tuilleries, and they were literally sacrificed to the obstinacy of the King and the incapacity of the Marshal.

THE WOLF OF HOUMACHITTO.

Nor starry eye, ripe cheek, nor downy lip,
Yielding its balmy pledge of maiden love;
Not the concealed treasures of the heart,
Could tempt my soul from honor? Life's a toy,
That I will freely give, or throw contemptuously,
How deeply I am wronged.—*Manuscript Play.*

The period in the history of Europe, to which is conceded the imposing title of "The Age of Chivalry" owes much of its splendour to the deathless band of genius, devoted to the service of the imperious Lord, who claimed its homage.

Girt about with tower, and bastion, like the tiger in his lair, he was an object of terror, as well as of admiration, to the ignorant and debased vassal. Like that tyrant of the jungle too, he displayed a sanguinary courage, in his predatory enterprises, and in his equipment and train, a martial grandeur, and fierce beauty, frequently rising to the sublime.

Such qualities are eminently adapted to the spirit of poetry and romance; but under this system, the people were depraved and oppressed.—If law existed, its enforcement was difficult, or impracticable; and religion, converted by the device of man, into an odious superstition, wrung from penury all that the naked hand of rapine had spared to wretchedness.

Robber was arrayed against robber! even the social board rang with arms, the rich blandings of the costly robe scarcely concealed the glance of the poniard, and could not suppress the creaking of the ponderous armour which fretted beneath its folds. Such precautions were necessary where personal feuds, exasperated by revel, often crossed in treachery and blood.

The partiality occasioned by early impressions and subsequent education, induce us to regard the manners and customs of our ancestors with veneration, while they elicit the tenderest charity for their follies and vices. But at the point where sympathy ceases, or where it does not exist, the highest qualities are viewed with indifference or jealousy, while all that may be objectionable is magnified and execrated without regard to circumstance or motives.

Richard Cœur de Lion, the flower of chivalry slew in battle with five thousand unarmed prisoners, and though his capricious humanity would have spared the archer who mortally wounded him, a Knight of his train deeming such generosity an act of weakness, slayed the unfortunate alive, and hung him.

Such are the deeds of men we have accustomed ourselves to extol and admire; yet the hapless proprietor of this fair clime, driven from rivers and fertile plains to bleak mountains or inhospitable deserts, when stung to madness by repeated wrong, and urged to vengeance, is esteemed a just object of hatred, and doomed to extermination.

Reflections of this character suggest themselves in the contemplation of well established instances of Indian policy, courage, and magnanimity. Without the gloss of romance, or the charm of antiquity, but in the garb of native dignity, they force themselves on our admiration.—Thus the comprehensive schemes of the Prophet of the Shawnees [illegible] were defeated by the [illegible] in which the chief is destroying Spirit with the tall tree ascending, and precipitated it, with its concave upon his head. The weight of the loaded tub was about 200 pounds; and it fell a distance of 5 feet. His spine was broken by the blow, and his body otherwise mangled; but he lingered, in excruciating agony, until the Monday following, when death relieved him from his sufferings. Mr. A. was universally esteemed by his acquaintances, and his death will be sincerely regretted.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the morning of the 9th instant, MARY KNIGHT, consort of the late Dr. Alexander Knight, deceased. When society is deprived by death, of one of its most valuable members, it becomes a duty that we owe them and ourselves, to hold up their example as a beacon to guide others in the path of virtue and happiness.

The subject of this notice is one whose loss will be severely felt by all who came within the sphere of her benign influence. With a mind naturally of the highest order, cultivated to an extent rarely met with, was blended a disposition kind, amiable, and benevolent.—Whether we consider her as a parent, a friend, companion or rational being, she holds a station that is seldom attained. But, aloof in the midst of usefulness the fell destroyer came. She suffered from a protracted and painful illness from which she had no hopes of recovery, but expressed the most perfect resignation to the will of the Great Disposer of our lives, sir kingly evincing the value of a life well spent at the trying moment, when we have lost our hold on the world and eternity is before us.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE PARTING INTERVIEW.

ADDRESSED TO M. R.

'Twas at the hour of love we met,
The goddesses in glory set,
Had usher'd in the even,
The crescent stars, to watch our Love,
Look'd down from their abodes above,
Like angel eyes in heaven;
And as it were conscious of the morrow,
The moon seem'd shedding silver tears of sorrow.

O, that eternal hour to me
Brought unusual soul-felt misery
Than ever in me fell,
It brought a dagger to my soul,
And bade the tear of anguish roll;
It was the silent knell
Of hours gone by—of hope and heaven,
And of all future raptures riven.

Who hath not felt love's luxuries sweet,
Who hath not bow'd at beauty's feet,
And own'd her blest control;
Lives there a wretch who scorns to sigh
For beauty's charms? Go hie him [illegible]

	100	94 00
Pennsylvania, Five per cent. ...do.	100	108 00
Philadelphia, Six per cent. ...do.	100	117 00
Do. Five per cent. ...do.	100	110 00
Schuylkill Navigation, Six per cent.	100	153 00
Union Canal, Six per cent. Loan,	100	111 50
Chesapeake and Delaware Loan,	100	108 00
Masonic, Six per cent. ...do.	100	108 00
Do. Five per cent. ...do.	100	102 00

BANK STOCKS.

United States,	100	128 75
North America,	100	434 00
Pennsylvania,	400	624 00
Philadelphia,	100	107 00
Farmers' and Mechanics',	50	62 25
Commercial,	50	38 00
Mechanics',	25	45 75
Schuylkill,	25	31 50
Northern Liberties,	20	42 25
Southwark,	50	71 10
Kensington,	25	41 50
Penn Township,	30	39 50
Germantown,	50	54 00
Camden,	50	37 37
Trenton,	30	34 00

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Pennsylvania,	400	438 00
Philadelphia,	83 33	85 00
North America,	50	60 80
Union,	50	83 00
Phœnix,	50	84 00
Delaware,	40	90 50
Marine,	40	92 00
United States,	25	42 00
Atlantic,	50	71 00
American Fire Insurance,	100	138 00
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance,	50	85 00
Pennsylvania Fire do.	50	80 00

CANAL AND BRIDGE STOCKS.

Union Canal—Old Stock,	200	125 00
Union Canal—New Stock,	200	125 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares,	100	140 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation,	50	51 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,	200	165 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do.	50	15 70

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days, ... 9 per cent.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

N. Hampshire banks,	1-2
Vermont,	1-2
Massachusetts,	1-2
Rhode Island,	1-2
Connecticut,	1-2
New York.—	
City Banks,	par.
Country notes,	2
New Jersey.—	
Bank of Brunswick,	1 1-2
Patterson,	1 1-2
Morris,	1 1-2
All others,	par.
Pennsylvania.—	
Greensburg,	6
Brownsville,	4
Pittsburg,	1
All others,	par.
GUINEAS,	4 86
DOUBLOONS,	15 20
S. A. DOUBLOONS,	15
TWENTY FRANK PIECES,	3 76
AMERICAN GOLD,	par
Delaware,	1-2
Maryland,	1-2
Virginia.—	
Richmond and branches,	1
Valley,	1
Romny branch,	1
Wheeling,	2½
District of Columbia,	1
North Carolina.—	
Cape Fear,	2
Newbern,	2
State Bank,	2
South Carolina,	1
Georgia,	2
Kentucky,	uncertain
Tennessee,	do.
New Orleans,	4 a 5

William S. Evans.
CLOTH STORE,
No. 48 North Third Street,
oct 16—tf PHILADELPHIA.

Wanted Immediately,
A FIRST RATE Milliner and Mantua maker; a very liberal salary will be given. Apply at No. 4 north Front street. oct 1—3t*

Frankford Brewery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that old established stand, the Frankford Brewery, where he intends to keep a constant supply of PORTER and ALE, strong, middle, and table BEER, of the best quality, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He confidently hopes by assuming attention to his establishment, to merit a full share of public patronage.
N. B. A constant supply of Malt for sale. Apply to the subscriber, JOSHUA COOKE.
oct 16—3t*

House Keepers and Country Merchants
SUPPLIED with CUT GLASS at the original Factory Prices by the Francesville Glass Co. at their Ware House, No. 161 Chesnut street, opposite Bank U. S. J. S RUSSELL.
D. & J. Henderson's Manufactory of FLINT GLASS, Agent, J. S. RUSSELL
oct 16—tf 161 Chesnut street.

On the 17th inst. at The Ferns, Caroline County, [Virginia,] Mrs. ANNA M. CORBIN, relict of the late Francis, Corbin, Esq.

On Friday morning, the 8th inst. ANN I. GARRIGUES, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Garrigues, of this city.

On the 8th inst. Mr. JOHN HAINES, in the 67th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning last, the 6th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. WOLERY WECKERLY, in the 62d year of his age.

On the 8th instant after a short illness, JOHN STRUTHERS, youngest son of Mr. Adam Traquair, in the seventh year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, THOMAS A. infant son of Thomas A. Morgan, in the thirteenth month of his age.

Of consumption on the 25th of July last, at Attooly Bay, Guinea, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE FREDERIC SNYDER, son of the late Mr. Jacob Snyder, merchant of this city.

On the 7th inst. in the Hospital, Staten Island, JOHN GOUSHALK, seaman, formerly of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, aged 23 years.

At the house of Mr. Rogers, inn holder in Providence, on the 4th inst. a foreigner, who left no papers by which his name or his home could be ascertained. He was asked his name and he replied "ANDEL. His clothes are marked J. S. He stated that he had a wife in England, that he came from Cincinnati, and that he wished to obtain employment as a spinner of cotton. He appeared to be about forty five years old.

At the Alms house in Lynn, Massachusetts, DONALD M'DONALD, aged 108 years. He was born in Scotland in 1722. He was in the British service before he came to this country—was at the taking of Quebec when Wolfe fell, and with Braddock when he was killed by the Indians, and was one of the few whom Washington, then a Major, conducted from the field of battle. Donald served several years in our revolutionary war, in General Greene's regiment. He left Portsmouth in April last, and travelled on foot to Washington, and on his way back stopped at the Lynn Alms house, where he died on the morning of the 4th instant. Before his sickness he was intelligent and related many incidents, both of his early life and later years, with great minuteness. He had an interview with President Jackson and his Cabinet, while at Washington, and gave a correct account of his reception at the seat of Government.

At Frankfort County, N. C. on the 13th ult. Mr. THOS. ALLISON. On the Thursday previous while in one of the pits at the gold mine, the rope attached to the tub in which the first is descending, broke while the tub was ascending, and precipitated it, with its contents upon his head. The weight of the loaded tub was about 200 pounds; and it fell a distance of 50 feet. His spine was broken by the blow, and his body otherwise mangled; but he lingered in excruciating agony until the Monday following, when death relieved him from his sufferings. Mr. A. was universally esteemed by his acquaintances, and his death will be sincerely regretted.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

This evening will be presented the melo drama of Rip Van Winkle and Inche Cape Bell.

CARD.
MRS. E. SINCLAIR continues the Cleaning and Dressing of Cashmere, Merino, Camel's Hair, Crape and Silk Shawls, &c. at No. 152 South Fourth street, first door above Pine street, Philadelphia. ☞ Colours warranted not to fade, and Fringe curled in a very superior manner. oct 9—6t*

PREMIUMS.
THE proprietor of the CASKET offers the following Premiums for American productions hereafter specified, viz:
1. For the best Original Tale, ten volumes of the Museum of Foreign Literature, complete for the years 1825, 1827, 1828, 1829 and 1830.
2 For the second best Tale, five volumes of the Casket, handsomely bound.
3. For the best Moral Essay, three volumes of the Casket.
4 For the best Poem, not exceeding 150 lines, three volumes of the Casket.
5 For the best Historical description of remarkable Buildings or Scenery, (accompanied with a suitable drawing,) and hitherto published in the Casket, three volumes.
6 For the second best do. two volumes.
7. For the best American Biography, male or female, three volumes of the Casket.
Every writer, whose piece is accepted, will be entitled to a volume of the Casket for 1831.
The articles to be addressed to S. C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia, (free of postage,) and handed in by the 1st of December, 1830, when they will be subject to the inspection of three literary gentlemen of this city, and the awards be distributed with fairness and impartiality. oct 12—tf

MILLINERY.
ON Thursday, October 15th, Mrs. HUDDLES-TON will open an assortment of rich Parisian Millinery, No. 152 South Second street. oct 9—tf

Sumac Wanted,
FOR which the highest cash price will be paid by ANTHONY P. MORRIS,
10 mo. 1—4w 23 Chesnut street.

LAWRENCEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL will open its winter term on Monday, 2d inst. October.
The buildings of the institution are ample and convenient, its situation is remarkably beautiful and pleasant. The number of pupils is restricted to forty boarders, and a few day scholars from the vicinity. For every ten pupils a teacher is employed. The boarders live together as one family, and are treated as children. The mode of government combines affectionate familiarity and tenderness, with salutary firmness and energy. The pupils spend about nine hours, daily, in study, and pass their seasons of relaxation under the observation of their teachers.
Their morals, their amusements, their manners, and their health, receive particular attention. Their bathes are spring or religious duties and studies.—Gymnastic Exercises and other athletic amusements, Horsemanship, and riding in carriages, are employed to improve health, and inspire cheerfulness among the pupils.

STUDIES.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Composition, Grammar Rhetoric The Art of Speaking, Geography, History, Chemistry, &c.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Greek and Latin Languages Grecian and Roman Antiquities. Ancient Geography, &c
MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.—Algebra, Euclid's Elements Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, &c.
MODERN LANGUAGES.—French, Italian, Spanish and German.
TERMS.—$200 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, for tuition, board, washing, beds, fuel, and lights.
VACATIONS.—Four weeks in October, and four weeks in April.

REFERENCES.
Hon. John Sergeant, Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, Alexander Henry, Esq. John A. Brown, Esq. Samuel Smith, Esq. Quintin Campbell, Esq. Thos. Earp, Esq. Joseph M'Kean Esq. William Sheppeliarne, Esq. Philadelphia, The Faculty of New Jersey College; the Professors of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.
oct 9—tf

Mr. & Mrs. Dodge
HAVE opened their Seminary for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in Vine street, No. 83, opposite Ann street.
The terms will be given at the school-room, and Mr. and Mrs. Dodge consider that the best references for parents will be the improvement of their sons and daughters at the end of each quarter. The usual custom of giving names, therefore, will be dispensed with. They mean what they promise, when they say positively the manners and the moral instruction of those under their care, will form an important part of their task. oct 9—3t*

Maelzel's Exhibition,
AT NO. 48 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Every Evening,
PRECISELY AT HALF PAST 7 O'CLOCK.
MR. MAELZEL respectfully informs the public, that he opened on last *Thursday evening* the 30th ult. to continue for a short time his last Exhibition in Philadelphia. Consisting of the following pieces of mechanism:—the Carousal, the Moledum, the Mechanical Theatre, the Automaton Chess Player, and the Trumpeter.
Admittance 50 cents, children half price.
The two front benches are exclusively appropriated to children.
Tickets may be had during the day at the exhibition Hall, or at the door in the evening. oct 9—tf

Second Street House.
THIS new and commodious establishment, erected on the site of the old General Harris Tavern, No. 59 North Second street, between Market and Arch street, is now open for the accommodation of the public, by the subscriber, who, from the convenient and extensive accommodations of the building and the advantage of several private parlours, together with a desire on his part to oblige those who favour him with their custom, hopes will ensure him a share of public favour.—This establishment is in the centre of business, being near the anchorage and many of the principal stores, and convenient to steamboat landings. Merchants and travellers will find it one of the most convenient situations in the city. Good stable yard and carriage house attached to the establishment.
A convenient Bath House is to be found opposite this establishment. GEORGE VOGEL.
oct. 9—3m

A CARD.
JAMES WINTER continues CLEANSING and DRESSING, in his usual superior manner, Cashmere, Waterloo, Canton Crape, Thibet, and Merino Shawls, curls the fringe and warrants the colour not to fade. J. W. has of late been at great expense to render his establishment complete—so that the goods are restored to their former brightness, and, according to the estimation of his customers, are often preferred to new. Samples of the same may be seen by applying at his dwelling, in Arch street, No 37, between Front and Second.
J. W. has for sale a patent Mangle, complete and in good order. Also, Hand Boxes, round and square—orders for wheels, of any size or pattern, promptly executed. oct 9—4t*

COMBINATION 6 20 47 Capital of $10,000
6 8 34 400
18 44 58 400
All sold on Friday and Saturday last and the CASH has been advanced to the fortunate owners, by N. CANFIELD & CO.
No. 23 South Third street.
☞ Our Grand Union Canal, No. 12, for 1830 draws on Saturday, the 23d October. 66 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$20,000	5 prizes of	$500
1	10,000	10	400
1	5,000	10	300
1	4,000	10	200
1	3,000	20	100
1	2,000	40	100
8	1,000		

Price of Tickets only $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50.
Orders from the country promptly attended to, if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO.
oct 9—3t Philadelphia.

...a celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.
For sale at Wm. H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 272 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. June 26—tf

La Roche, in the mean time, had been consigned to the closest custody; and heavily loaded with irons, he waited with fortitude the determination of his fate. Branded as a traitor and murderer, the sympathy to which his misfortune entitled him, was lost in the odium attached to him, by reason of his connection with the Indians; and every argument, derived from natural right, and human feelings, was scorned and rejected. No friend was found bold enough to urge a plea on his behalf, and thus prejudged, and virtually condemned, a court martial convened to pass upon the prisoner. It accidentally occurred that the humane officer, who had interposed his advice, in the first instance, to persuade La Roche to relinquish his plans of settlement among the Indians, was nominated Judge Advocate, on the trial—as such, it became his duty to place the defence of the accused, on the strongest ground, of which it was susceptible. Accordingly that of not being a native of the domain of France was urged in his behalf, and that if this argument deserved any consideration, the accused could only be treated as a prisoner of war; inasmuch as he had been honourably discharged from the French service.

To this it was replied, that his father and mother were French subjects, and that though not on the absolute soil of France, at his birth they were in the service of their King; and that children born under such circumstances, were invested with the entire privileges, and immunities of French subjects, and as an equivalent therefor, by the laws and constitution of the monarchy, they owed allegiance, and service; that this protection and this allegiance were mutual; that as the former could not be forfeited without crime, neither could the latter be dispensed with but by the consent of the Monarch.

Legal disquisitions, however were listened to with impatience, and the evidence, being undisputed, in regard to facts, they were deemed competent for conviction. Indeed the result had not been doubtful. La Roche was found guilty of treason, and condemned to suffer death. A respite of a week was allowed him for preparation, and at dawn, on the morning of the last day, he was to be executed.

In the interim, The Wolf had not been idle. He restrained all expeditions against the enemy and employed himself, in unceasing vigilance.—A night never passed, that he did not scale, with prodigious exertion, the height, on which the fort was erected, or creeping cautiously from the forest, glide along under the breast works, with the silence of death. No clue however could be find, to the situation, and prospects of his friend.

On the evening, previous to the day of execution, he approached, at an earlier hour than usual; and discovered preparations going forward the object, of which could not be doubtful. Any hope therefore of success, by silent stratagem, was at an end; and his object, whatever, it was, must be achieved, by speed, strength and intrepidity. A night only intervened—He returned therefore, and choosing twenty warriors, the flower of his command, to one of whom he committed a favorite horse of superior strength and mettle, he placed himself conveniently to the place of action.

At about fifty yards from the eastern face of the fort a gallows had been erected; and soon after the morning gun, on the succeeding day, La Roche was led forth, escorted by a lieutenant's command, while the garrison, drawn up in double files on the breast-work, awaited the catastrophe. The prisoner had taken leave of a few friends, whose feelings seemed to relent, and who now pressed forward in his extremity to tender him the last sad offices. After embracing them he turned to the venerable priest, who officiated in the garrison, and humbled himself in silent prayer.

A stunning shout now came fearfully up a wooded defile on the flank of the guard. At the same moment arose a vision of admiration and [illegible] that engrossed every eye, and for an instant palsied every arm.

A red warrior, of unusual size and strength, caparisoned for war, rushed forward on a white steed, of magnificent action, covered from haunches to breast in rude but picturesque armour; his fine spirit seemed bursting from eyes of flame; and their expression was rendered doubly savage by the wild fancy of his master, who had stained his flowing mane and expanded nostrils of a bloody red. Horse and rider were precipitated on the astonished crowd.

The consternation that ensued may be imagined—but before composure was restored the prisoner had been reached by the horseman, unpinioned, and mounted; he himself could scarcely tell how!

"Fly! fly!" said the Indian, "Onaalez weeps! she is in danger! wait not for words! fly!"

The Wolf! The Wolf! now resounded from every mouth, and a discharge of musketry from the French line almost annihilated the gallant band of the Natchez.

To withdraw attention from the prisoner The Wolf had commanded his followers to maintain their ground and abide the fire of the enemy; and it was not until his safety was ascertained, that, with a few survivors, he plunged down the precipice, and was soon lost to his pursuers.

A wound received by him, but which, in the ardour of action, he had either not felt or disregarded, was rapidly exhausting the springs of life. He nevertheless reached the secret haunts of his tribe, where La Roche had arrived before him, and related to the astonished Indians the gallant achievement to which he was indebted for his safety.

Every selfish sentiment, therefore, in the bosom of Onaalez and La Roche, was now merged in intense anxiety for the fate of their friend, that brave man who had thus ventured in the cause of friendship and honour.

Their suspense was of brief duration, but most painfully relieved. The Wolf reached them, and sunk at their feet bleeding ghastly and dying!

Speech had failed him, but he retained strength to grasp the hand of Onaalez; and as he placed it in that of La Roche, a benignant smile—it was the last, like the sunset on a ruined fortress, settled on his martial brow.

With his closing eyes fixed on them, and their joined hands folded to his bosom, he bowed down his head to the earth, and thus passed away his glorious spirit. Z.

Evening Post.

Weekly circulation between Seven & Eight Thousand.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

The Market.—Since last report upwards of 5000 barrels Superfine Flour have been sold at $5,16¾ 5,12½, principally at the former price, and some, the price not fixed. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remains as last week quoted, at which prices several sales have been made. Very little doing in grain; Wheat from store has sold at $1, and Pennsylvania Corn at 80 cents, afloat. Flaxseed and Linseed Oil remains about the same as at the close of the week. Clover Seed has been sold at $5,62½. Whiskey has declined one cent per gallon.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Account of vessels that passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, during the week ending the 22d inst.

From the Chesapeake.....47 vessels.
From the Delaware.....50 vessels.

Total.....97

Three of the vessels from the Chesapeake were loaded with Wheat for Philadelphia.—*Price Current.*

The Union Canal, we understand, is now in perfect order, throughout the whole line. From forty to forty boats passed the summit level in the last week, bound East, with flour, grain, iron, whiskey, lumber, &c., from Mexico, Selin's Grove, Harrisburg, and Middletown. Constant opportunities are offered for sending merchandize to the West by the return boats; and a continuance of the navigation may be relied on for the remainder of the season.

FIFTH CENSUS OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES.

Upper Delaware Ward	5103	
Lower Delaware	6913	
High Street	4282	
Chesnut	4115	
Walnut	3428	
Dock	4394	
Pine	5461	
New Market	1440	
North Mulberry Ward	5814	
South Mulberry	4911	
North	5796	
Middle	3600	
South	4200	
Locust	7188	
Cedar	6026	
		80,311
Northern Liberties—		
1st Ward	3570	
2d	3101	
3d	4585	
4th	5225	
5th	5471	
6th	4816	
7th	4092	
		28,888
East Southwark	10530	
West	10393	
Moyamensing	6822	
Passyunk	1441	
Penn Township	2518	
Spring Garden	11151	
Kensington	13386	
Unincorporated Northern Liberties	2446	
		58,487
		167,686

The remainder of the county will be published in a few days; which we understand will be about 17,000 more, making an aggregate of 185,000 in the city and county.

The New York Journal of Commerce relates some strange particulars respecting Mr. Randolph's behaviour on his arrival at the Russian capital, affirming that they are derived from a highly respectable source, and "cannot be doubted." They are, certainly, not incredible:—"Upon the arrival of the Concord, a large number of Americans, English and Russians, proceeded to the English Key, about 6 o'clock in the evening, to witness the landing of the new American Minister. They waited in vain for a long time, and finally retired. The steamboat in which he disembarked from the Concord, was lying alongside the Key, with the American ensign at the peak, and as the crowd withdrew, rumors of an unfavorable character to Mr. Randolph were universally circulated, which were carried to the ears of the Empress. At length Mr. Randolph made his appearance from the cabin, and after commissioning a gentlemen attached to his suite to procure a carriage, he took a seat upon the quarter deck.—His dress was quite slovenly, and he wore a large white hat, much too large for his head, which he kept in its proper place by means of a huge bandanna handkerchief stuffed between his forehead and the front part of the hat. One of the first merchants in St. Petersburg who resided near by, on witnessing his lonely appearance, went on board of the boat, and invited Mr. R. to his house. Mr. Randolph rose as the merchant approached, and taking off his hat, stood bowing and talking earnestly for some minutes, beating the deck vehemently with his cane at almost every word. The merchant looked astonished and uneasy. When the carriage arrived, his baggage was placed in it, and he proceeded to a hotel. A few days afterwards, Mr Randolph rented a spacious house, and continued in it four days, at the expiration of which he quarrelled with the landlord and was ordered to quit the premises within 24 hours. He forthwith repaired to a boarding house kept by Mrs. Wilson, an English lady, for the accommodation of English and American masters of vessels, and entering the house without ceremony, thus addressed her: "Is th s Mrs. Wilson? I am John Randolph, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the American Government to the Imperial Court of Russia. I have seen enough of Russian filthiness, and have come to see some English cleanliness. Madam, I'm a drowning man, and you, by placing your thumb beneath my chin, can save my life." Mrs. W. was confused and amazed, and answered the Envoy Extraordinary by stating, that she did not know how she could accommodate him, but he cut short all difficulty by consenting to take an upper chamber, which was furnished him. Soon after his landing, he was waited upon by the Court Tailor, to enquire his pleasure respecting his Court costume. Mr. R. seized his cane, and flourishing it about his ears, drove him out of the house. The next day he despatched a message to the tailor, who called upon the American Consul, and prevailed upon him to accompany him for the purpose of protection. At the boarding house of Mrs Wilson, his conduct is represented to have been quite irrational. He declared that he had left the United States almost by compulsion, and showed the letters addressed to him by the President and Secretary of State, urging him to accept the Mission. These letters were read by him to nearly all the American captains. His introduction at Court is said to have been ridiculous in the extreme. After his presentation to the Emperor, he told him he must see "Madame," and when presented, accosted her with that appellation.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 67 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 32 adults and 35 children—22 under one year of age.—4 from the almshouse and 15 people of color included in the above.

Messrs. Carey and Lea have printed an edition of the novel called "Musselman," by R. R. Madden, Esq. This author is the traveller who has described the East with so much felicity and minuteness. His object in the novel is to display further the character and customs of the Turks.

The expense of the Schuylkill water works does not exceed $4 per day.

The iron pipes conveying the Schuylkill water through the streets now extends upwards of 10 miles, and are increasing rapidly.

The Union Canal Morning Line for Baltimore, will, we learn, be discontinued until further notice.

West's great painting of "Christ Rejected" is exhibited on Sundays, in Boston, gratuitously, to the Sunday school children.

The Portland Courier states that a young villain, about ten years old, was caught in a shoemaker's shop into which he had broken, on Sunday, 10th inst.; he had cut the seats from four benches, the uppers from two pair of shoes, emptied the lamps on the floor, and filled his pockets with buckles, &c—He said he was trying to fit himself to a pair of shoes. He is to be tried in November.

The mutiny and murder, on board the brig Orbit, from Africa for New York, have been narrated in the newspapers. The Baltimore American mentions the receipt of information, by the Cicero, from St. Thomas, that the Orbit lately went ashore at Trinidad—all sails set, and not a living creature on board.

According to a Correspondent of the Boston Gazette, the introduction of popular lectures has created a distaste for theatrical entertainments in that city.

The Br. brig Matilda, lying on Bonny on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

Powdered charcoal strewed about the roots of peach trees are said to be a preservative from disease.

The public are advised to be on their guard against a new emission of altered notes. They are bills of the New York Tradesmen's Bank, of the denomination of one dollar, very ingeniously altered, by some chemical process, to *Ten Dollars*. They are calculated to deceive even good judges. One we have seen is letter A. dated Nov. 2, 1829.

Seven of the vendors of Lottery Tickets in Portland, Maine, were indicted for selling tickets from other States in violation of the statute. Two of them went to trial, and the jury returned a verdict against them. Upon which the other five pleaded guilty, and the whole seven were fined a hundred dollars each and costs of prosecution.

The Harrisburg Pa. Republican of Saturday, says, a person named Young was brought to that place on the day before, and lodged in jail, on a chage of murdering a young girl of the name of Catharine M'Ilvroy, living near Middletown. He had completely severed her head from her body by cutting and hacking her neck with his knife.

George Wilson was last week sentenced by the Circuit Court of the United States, to ten years imprisonment for robbing the Kimberton mail. The sentence for robbing the Reading mail was postponed until the next term of the court.

One of the Pottsville stages accidentally upset on Saturday, about sun down, within ten miles of Reading. None of the passengers were injured. There were several females among them.

The Chilicothe Evening Post, of the sixteenth inst. says, "We learn, with regret, that Mr. John McDougal, the driver of the Eastern Mail Stage, was thrown from his seat, by the wheels passing over a stump, and instantly killed, a short distance beyond Kingston, on the way to Lancaster, on Thursday night last.

The triumph of civil and religious liberty in France, was celebrated at Norfolk on Tuesday last, with great unanimity and enthusiasm. The volunteers paraded, a standard was presented by a lady, an oration delivered, and the place illuminated in the evening.

The Lewistown Eagle says the water was let into the canal about 26 miles above that place, on Tuesday last.

A number of gentlemen are making exertions to found an institution in Boston for the promotion of the knowledge of Natural History. The promoters of the dusign have offered to deliver a course of lectures, and propose to establish a Cabinet and a Library.

The election returns from Ohio render the success of General M'Arthur as Governor of that state very certain.

The New York Courier of Tuesday mentions the death of Mr. George W. Hazzard, of the Bowery Theatre, late of this city. He died of a short illness, on Sunday.

The Milan Free Press, in noticing the commerce of Huron, in Ohio on the Lake, remarks that 22 vessels have arrived and departed in the last week.

The Vermont Enquirer informs us that Samuel C. Crafts was chosen Governor of that State on Thursday last.

Don Miguel's Squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, one frigate and two brigs, were still cruizing off the Western Islands in September, but had made no recent captures. Two British frigates were cruising off Terceira for the protection of their commerce.

John Prince, jr. Esq of Salem, Mass. gathered from his garden, a *third* crop of fine Green Peas, on Wednesday week.

The New Bedford Insurance Companies have declared semi-annual dividends—one of twenty per cent.—the other of twenty-one per cent. Their immediately previous six months' dividends were ten per cent. and twelve per cent.

Lands in Pennsylvania of good quality, in the neighborhood of improvements, may be purchased by emigrants at from 3 to 5 dollars per acre in fee simple.

One day last week, at one of the quarries this side of Wilmington, a mass of rock weighing one hundred and eighty tons, was thrown off at a single blast.

The canals finished and finishing in Pennsylvania, exceed one thousand miles, and railroads are projecting to a very considerable extent.

Ten divorces were granted at the last session of the Supreme Court at Danbury, Conn. This is a bad symptom.

Lady Morgan has written a new work "On France," for which she receives £1000.

A munificent donation of twenty thousand dollars has been presented by Mr. Joseph Lee, of Boston, for the use of "the McLean Asylum for the Insane," subject, however, to a deduction of $250 per annum, to be paid Dr. Rufus Wyman, the Physician and Superintendent.

The land ceded by the Choctaws to the United States at the late treaty, amounts to about fourteen millions of acres; one million in Alabama, the rest in Mississippi.

Emigrations from Europe to the United States are greater this year than at any period for many years past.

A lad driving a stage on the route from Baltimore to Wheeling, having been reprimanded by certain of the passengers for upsetting them once or twice, dryly remarked that he was young, 'and no one could learn to drive until he had upset 10 or 12 times.

In the beginning of this month, several citizens of New Orleans, while in a coach, were stopped by fifteen of the men employed on the rail-road. The assailants were afterwads taken by a detachment of the City Guard.

The annual commencement of Transylvania University took place on the 6th inst. The exercises on the occasion are well commended in the Lexington Reporter. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Judge M'Lean of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

The New Jersey Legislature assembled last Tuesday at Trenton. A quorum of the members had arrived, and it was believed that the houses would be organized in the afternoon. It was understood that there would be no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Wurts, the late speaker of the assembly.

Samuel Prentiss, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has been elected a Senator to Congress from the State of Vermont, for the term of six years from the fourth of March next, in the place of the Hon. Dudley Chase, the present Senator, who declined a re-election.

The Geographical Society of Paris has offered its gold medal, value one thousand francs, to the author of the best memoir upon the origin of the race of Asiatic negroes.

The Miners' Journal, published in Charlotte, N. C. mentions that a hail storm had recently visited that neighborhood, and cut off all the cotton crop that the drought had spared. The hail stones were as large as a hen's egg.

The celebration, at Baltimore, of the French revolution, took place Tuesday, and is said to have been worthy of the occasion. Business was generally suspended.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 36—males 21, females 15—including seven free blacks.

When I first came here to settle, about forty years ago, says a western farmer, "I told my wife I meant to get rich—all she wanted was enough to make her 'comfortable.' I went to work and cleared up my land. I've worked ever since; and have got rich—as rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me and they have all good farms—but my wife a'nt *comfortable* yet."

The tolls collected on the Erie Canal alone, for the month of September, amount to *forty thousand* dollars more than they did in the same month last year.

The tolls on the Champlain Canal may be materially affected by the destruction of mills &c on the streams connected with Lake Champlain.

A cannon loaded with power, iron, and small stones, was fired into Mr. Lovell's office, in Dresseville, N. H. on Sunday night last, doing considerable injury. Two men, against whom Mr. Lovell has issued writs, have been arrested on suspicion, and confined in Keene Jail.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 100 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 23d inst. viz: 21 men, 17 women, 35 boys, and 27 girls. Of whom 31 were of or under the age of 1 year, 9 between 1 and 2, 12 between 2 and 5.

Young Kean made his first appearance at the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, on Monday evening last. The circus continues open in that city, under the management of Mr. Blanchard.

A Fortune.—The annual private income of the new King of France is said to amount to thirty millions of francs.

We understand, says the Richmond Enquirer, that the celebrated runners, Kate Kearney and Polly Hopkins, have been sold by a gentleman of this city (Richmond) for 4,675 dollars, to a gentleman of the North, for the Long Island Course.

"If you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now!" Sloop Sabine, arrived at Boston on Saturday from Hartford, has 4000 bunches of onions, 500 of garlic, 500 gallons vinegar, &c.

S. H. Hill of New York, offers a premium of twenty five dollars for the best original Yankee Story, which may be forwarded him at the New York Museum, on or before the first Monday of November next. The manuscript to be submitted to a respectable committee in judgment.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company are about raising the dam over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Norristown, 18 inches higher.

Great fears of revolution are entertained in Naples. The news of the revolution in France was kept from the people as long as possible.

Coal Trade.—We are happy to state from actual observation, that the coal business in the city is receiving a new impulse. Sales are brisk and the article evidently looking up. The late spirit of revival is beginning to convince many of the impolicy of deferring their purchases in expectation of a decline. We counted sixteen vessels one day on the Schuylkill, some preparing to take in cargoes, and others in the act of loading with coal for exportation.—*Miner's Journal.*

The Baltimore Gazette of Saturday says, "A circumstance which occurred this morning affords the best criterion for judging of the real value of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the estimation of the Baltimore public—some Shares of the Stock belonging to the estate of a deceased person, were sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county at public auction, at the Court House door, for thirty dollars per share, being the full amount paid."

The Literary Convention at New York, adjourned on Saturday, having appointed a committee to fix the proper time and place of holding another meeting of similar character. The quality of their discussions cannot be fairly judged from the brief reports of the newspapers; but it seems to be expected that they will be published in a more perfect form. The Daily Advertiser says—Although from the novelty of the plan, and partly on account of the shortness of the notice, a very large assembly of gentlemen was not to be expected, the number was very considerable. A large part of the principal institutions for learning in this part of the Union, furnished a president, principal or professor each; and there were many gentlemen of intelligence present, not immediately concerned in public education, who took a lively interest in the deliberations, and most of whom took part in them. The subjects presented were various, and the remarks offered had generally something original or striking; and many have expressed high gratification at the marked success which it is considered has attended this hitherto untried experiment.

The cattle show at Worcester, Mass. was well attended on the 13th inst., notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Twenty one teams competed together in the ploughing match, and the work was never done better. The entries of stock of all kinds amounted to 208 animals, exclusive of the teams engaged in the ploughing match. One hundred and ninety-four were neat cattle; the remainder consisted of sheep and swine of various descriptions. This is a larger number than has been exhibited at any previous show, except that of 1828. The exhibition of butter and cheese is stated to have been unprecedentedly excellent. Of cheese, there were lots from 44 different dairies, each lot weighing from 100 to 180 lbs. the aggregate of the whole being about 6000 lbs.

Lorenzo Dow.—This eccentric itinerant arrived in this place on Monday last; and delivered a religious address to a number of citizens from one of the stands in the market-house in the afternoon of the same day. His mode of speaking is too well known to require description. Although time has evidently laid his hand upon him, his voice is still strong and clear; and the language in which he ideas are clothed is tolerably chaste and perspicuous. His outward appearance seems to indicate that he has been but indifferently provided for some time past, although his labors are abundant, his temporal gains are of little value.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Indian Murder and Execution.—We are indebted, says the Sandusky Clarion, to a gentleman of this town for the following extract of a letter from the Post Master at Upper Sandusky, dated Oct. 9th 1830:

"Yesterday a Wyandott was executed for murder, committed on another Wyandott on Monday night last. On Thursday, the sentence was pronounced, and on yesterday, (Friday) in presence of a large concourse of both whites and Indians, he was executed at a quarter past 4 o'clock, P. M. He was shot (kneeling by his grave) by six men appointed for that purpose. He was condemned by the voice of the nation. Three Christian men and three pagans were chosen as executioners."

Indian Customs.—We were politely furnished, some weeks since, by a friend, with the following extract of a letter, dated "Wheeling, January, 1830," the publication of which has been delayed only by a press of matter that has at the same time excluded many other articles.

"I took passage at Cincinnati, in the same boat with the Indian Chiefs composing the delegation of the Creeks to the President of the United States, on the subject of their apprehended ejectment from the land of their fathers.

"I was made acquainted, during the time I was with them, with some very curious Indian customs, which may be new to you. The Creek Indians have a religious rite, called the *Busk*, which they observe regularly in the month of July. The celebration of it appears to be thus: The inhabitants of a township having carefully collected and removed the ashes from their hearths, proceed formally to occupy four Council Houses, which are erected so as to form a hollow square. In the centre of this square, on the first day of the Busk, a pile of wood is placed, the pieces being laid in radiating positions, which is the usual mode of building a fire.

"The officiating Chief, who unites the offices of Priest and Physician, takes two pieces of wood, prepared for the purpose, and by rubbing them together, produces fire, with which the pile is ignited; and then the Indians unite, and move around it in a kind of religious dance.—From this fire each family in the township is supplied afresh, with what they esteem new and pure fire; and on that morning commences the seven day fast which is kept with religious care and fidelity. During the fast they drink the Yapon tea, (called the black drink,) which they believe to be purifying and healthful, together with their bitter herbs, administered by their Priest. Bitter herbs and the inner bark of trees are taken to sustain them during the fast, which they are enabled to continue for 9 or 10 days without much suffering.

"At the village of Chatahootchie are deposited the six copper or brazen vessels, some circular and some oblong, and stamped AE on the outside, which according to their tradition, were given for holy purposes by the Master of breath, (God.)

On the first day of the Busk, the Priest delivers them to be washed. They are then carried by six bearers around the fire, and afterwards deposited, to remain unseen, till the following year. This day is the beginning of the season when it is permitted to eat of the new fruits of the earth, (corn, wheat, &c.) and in cases where the custom has been violated, the conscientious regard the house in which the food was prepared with abhorrence. At this period also certain offences are pardoned; so that with absolution for past offences, the purification of their fast, and with new fire and new food, they begin the year with intentions of reformed and better lives.

"Then follows a kind of carnival—a general feasting, (from which ardent spirits are excluded,) to which all contribute. The whole is terminated by a game of ball, a sport of which the Indians partake with an ardour and delight not surpassed in the games of ancient Greece. The game is generally played by the best men of two different tribes.

"Tripping up and throwing down are permitted, and crippling and killing are not unfrequently the result; but their law of blood for blood (at other times so rigidly enforced) is not enforced under such circumstances.

"On the Chatahootchie river there are some rocks marked with letters or hieroglyphics, (from which the river takes it name;) but the Indians cannot be prevailed upon to show them to white men."—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Slaves in New Orleans.—A resolve has passed the New Orleans City Council, the object of which is to "arrest the evil of slaves riding out in carriages, gigs, &c." A penalty of from five to one hundred dollars is to be inflicted on any owner of carriages or captain of steamboat, who shall admit into his carriage or boat any slave without a permit from his master; and the slave is to receive from five to twenty-five lashes.

The Peach Tree.—From a desire to encourage the culture of the Peach Tree, we offer the following as the result of experiment and observation.

It is generally known that worms, near the surface of the earth, destroy them by eating the bark; the object is therefore to find a preventive, in order that the trees may become aged in a healthy state.

It is evident that these worms pass through the common change, and assume the form of *millers, early* in the summer, and deposite their eggs in the bark as low as they can find access to it; and that the worms proceeding from them, begin to operate in the latter part of the summer; when they have been found the size of a common pin. If suffered to remain they grow to the thickness of a straw; each of them girdles the wood from the tree about an inch, and the wound to the heart dies. Hence it is, that a *single* wound impairs the vigor of the tree, and a number of them kill it. The point to be gained, is to protect the tree from the millers, and by a simple method, we have succeeded for several years, which is recommended with full confidence.

About the first of May remove the earth from the body of the tree, and shirt it to the height of 15 or 16 inches, in such manner as to exclude the millers, burying the other part of it in the earth. We have used straw cut to the length and about half an inch in thickness, bound on with twine. This should be removed about the first of September, as we have sometimes found the young worms in the upper part of the straw, being then readily discovered on the surface of the bark, covered by a little gum. The process should be commenced when the tree is young—they have been found in a rapid growth the first fall after it sprouted. Thus a few minutes in a year devoted to a tree, will protect it against this cause of decay—a very trifling expense compared with the value of this healthy and delicious fruit.

JONATHAN BRACE.
JOHN I. WELLS.
WM. H. IMLAY.

Mr. J. Michael, of this town, took measures to expel from one of the chimneys the swallows which had remained in quiet possession for several months, by covering the top of the chimney and burning brimstone in the fire place to smother them. Upon this being applied to the brimstone they immediately fell to the hearth, to the number of 214. We never recollect to have heard before of so large a number of this species of the feathered tribe inhabiting one tenement.—*Rutherford (N. C.) Spectator.*

A Lowndes paper, generally liberal in its opinions, and seldom disposed to side with Kings when their subjects complain, takes this view of the immediate causes of the late tumults at Brussels:—"Brussels, from being little better than a dull village, with grass growing in its streets, has become, from the residence of the Court, and from sharing alternately with the Hague the advantages of the Meeting of the States-General of the Kingdom, one of the most favourite and flourishing cities of the Continent; and yet there discontent has been sown, and Revolution is likely to be its fruit. Whether it be, that the connexion with France was too perfect to be hastily severed, or that the habits and feelings of the people of Holland and Belgium were too dissimilar for national union, or that the religious prejudices of the Catholics were disturbed by apparent preference of Protestant Ministers by a Protestant Government—certain it is, that the grievances of which they complain do not appear to be very numerous or grinding, even now at the moment when we may expect to hear them grossly exaggerated; and it is equally clear, that from taxation, which is always the most prominent, they suffer no more than their political brethren, the Dutch, of whose privilege they seem to be so jealous; and although they declaim against being saddled with the debt of Holland, they seem to forget that by their union with that country they escaped their share of the payment of those heavy contributions which would have been demanded from them by the Allies, as an integral part of France. That tremendous engine, for either good or evil, the Press, has been, however, at work with most potent effects; and while the French were contending for the preservation of their rights, the Belgian writers have been arguing strenuously for an extraordinary addition to theirs, and working upon a discontent which time and concession seemed but to increase. The demands of these persons related chiefly to a greater freedom of the Press—trial by Jury—Ministerial responsibility—freedom of instruction—perfect independence of the Church on the state in matters of religion—participation by Catholics and Belgians with the Dutch in the privileges of government—and reduction of taxation. These grievances being pressed on the attention of the Government, and brought under the notice of the people without much reference to the ability to grant, or the capacity of the people to receive them, and being enforced in language which was considered dangerous to the public tranquillity, their authors and supporters were prosecuted, and M. Potter M. Thielimans, M. Bartels, and M. Nerve, fined and sentenced to banishment. The perpetual agitation of such questions led the people of Brussels however to believe themselves really oppressed in some way, although they scarcely felt how. The unwise imposition by the Municipality on the inhabitants of a tax called the *mouture* (a tax on grinding corn,) after it had been rejected by the States-General, as a part of the revenue of the State, gave them at once a tangible grievance, by raising the price of bread, and satisfied them that th[illegible] some were not merely theoret[illegible] inment of their champions [illegible] thought, insult and continually i[illegible] ry wrongs, and in this state of [illegible] volution in France and the mes[illegible] sent by Lafayette to M. Potter [illegible] Belgian exiles to take up their re[illegible] presented them with an opportu[illegible] test, as well as a sanction and [illegible] ment, for an insurrection against [illegible] although they could not pretend [illegible] like Charles X., had made any [illegible] to invade their recognized and [illegible] The labouring classes were [illegible] action, and thus commenced the [illegible] ders which has ended by placing [illegible] the power of its Sovereign, and [illegible] mately materially affect the pe[illegible] power, the stability of the pre[illegible] jects, and the happiness and [illegible] kingdom.

Unparalleled Despatch and Unmasking a King.—On [illegible] 1830, a revolution took place [illegible] the end of that month, Charle[illegible] from Paris, and abdicated the [illegible] 8th of the following month the [illegible] was proclaimed King under th[illegible] Philip the 1st, "by the unanim[illegible] people, and both of these great [illegible] ginning to end, were accomplis[illegible] a fortnight.

The [illegible]

PHILADELP[illegible]

SATURDAY, OCTOBE[illegible]

New Agents for the Casket:
Zanesville, Ohio—Jona S. M[illegible]
Dyersburg, Tenn.—D. H. B[illegible]
Skinner's Eddy, Pa.—J. St[illegible]

To correspondents.

A piece of about twenty ver[illegible] ginning "*Weep not,*" is an exc[illegible] weeping.

E. M. J. may do,—after som[illegible] made in the orthography.

"About five or six months a[illegible] ed "*To an Injured Friend,*" w[illegible] ection;" so says a correspond[illegible] the case, we have indeed in[illegible] neglecting him; but we have n[illegible] our files.

Sigma—"Remember me," [illegible] perhaps, however, the request [illegible] to when we can spare a corn[illegible] pose.

Nutria,—We do not w[illegible] "How new-born nonsense firs[illegible]

Morgan is advised to perse[illegible] ly was "born a poet."

We have not yet had leisure [illegible] by W. S. W.; we will give him [illegible] next week.

The Union Canal is now [illegible] throughout the whole line, an[illegible] of the navigation may confide[illegible]

A model of Professor Silliman[illegible] ing against the explosion of st[illegible] be seen at the cabinet ware[illegible] Front and New street.

Juniata Canal.—Water [illegible] the Lewistown and Huntingdo[illegible] canal, from the dam of Aug[illegible] twenty-six miles above Lewis[illegible] below the latter place is in fi[illegible] good order.

George Wilson, the mail [illegible] tenced, on Monday last, by the [illegible] the United States, to ten yea[illegible] for robbing the Kimberton mail[illegible] timony of Mr. W. R. Thompso[illegible] this city, who was in the stag[illegible] stopped, it appeared that five [illegible] in the Kimberton robbery, as [illegible] Reading robbery. The prisc[illegible] been prosecuted for the exp[illegible] former. Judge Baldwin there[illegible] Wilson, that he probably owe[illegible] cond time from the punishme[illegible] clemency of the President of [illegible] and that if the law authorize[illegible] sonment than that to which h[illegible] tenced him, they would have [illegible] him. The sentence for rob[illegible] mail was postponed until the [illegible] court.

A Good Chance for [illegible]

The Treasurer of the Mas[illegible] for the Promotion of Agricult[illegible] best butter, from any St[illegible] exhibited at Boston, on the [illegible] cember, 1830, a first premium [illegible] *dollars*, and a second premiu[illegible] *All* competitors will have an [illegible] at public auction on the day [illegible] *free of expense.* All parcels [illegible] fore 1st December, to the care [illegible] sell, 52 North Market stree[illegible] will be judged on the 3d Dece[illegible] and the premiums paid in the [illegible] petitors must inform Benjam[illegible] Boston, by letter, (post paid) [illegible] fore 1st December, that they [illegible] petitors. The quantity offered [illegible] sun for premium, to be not le[illegible] *dred weight*—put up in new [illegible] the competitor's name and p[illegible] marked thereon. Any remar[illegible] nicety in the manner of put[illegible] will not escape the notice of t[illegible] mittee.

THE BETROTHED OF[illegible]

A novel in one volume, of [illegible] just been published, which [illegible] considerable satisfaction, and [illegible] which was, to us, enhanced [illegible] that it was the production of [illegible] of this city. The author has [illegible] accuracy in his historical det[illegible] modated them with so much [illegible] pose of his story that, altho[illegible] the modesty that prompted h[illegible] name from the public, yet in [illegible] ceive, was an act of justice th[illegible] self. As may be supposed [illegible] tale is founded on that even[illegible] history, that has afforded a w[illegible] every department of compos[illegible] of Wyoming; and that the cr[illegible] morseless Butler, who will [illegible] d" in the annals of our coun[illegible] characters in its pages. The [illegible] with so much skill, that the [illegible] reader is engrossed until t[illegible]

...where were picked from the same tree, ...ured from nine to ten inches in cir-...

...owing exhibits the aggregate of duties ...on merchandize imported into the ...States, during the year ending on the ...September, 1839:—

...Dutie.....14,775,602 60
...ipon do.....11,036,854 00

$25,811,486 60

...from the Burlington, (Vt.) Sentinel ...ast, that a female emigrant, with two ...children, arrived at that place in the ...ast General Greene, on the 25th ult.— ...ome time late in the evening on the ...the two children were found there the ...ning, without their mother. Search was ...ly made, supposing she had fallen from ...into the lake, but to no effect. On ...day, 6th inst., her body was found drift-...about a mile north of the wharf.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

RIOT IN BRUSSELS.

...disturbances took place in Brussels ...latter part of August; they have been ...partly to the same cause which occa-...the late French revolution, namely, re-...the liberty of the press.

...el of M. Van Maanen, that of the ...nt of the fortress, and the houses of ...Knyff, Director of the Police, and ..., Procureur du Roi, alone have been ...The hotel of the Minister of Justice ...entirely destroyed by fire, only some par-...walls remaining standing. The people ...me that every thing was destroyed ...and only allowed the Prussians to ap-...telling them to extend their protec-...neighbouring houses alone. The fur-...the hotel was collected in the square ...Sablon, and a bonfire made of it.

...the populace mistaking the hotel of ...ant of the province for the seat of Go-...entered it, broke the furniture, burnt ...ner's carriage, and threw the regis-...the street. This accident is much re-...The same persons, without pillaging, ...some machines in the manufactories ...Esse, Bandrenx, and Roy. The car-...M Knyff, the Director of Police, was ...the great square. The royal arms and ...cockades have every where disap-...There appeared too many of these em-...Brussels. The people have caused ...removed, and not one is now to be ...

...irregularities were inevitable, doubt-...may be said that many of the work-...people have courage, firmness and pru-...mind worthy of the highest praise. ...were not less distinguished themselves ...disinterestedness. They broke and de-...every thing belonging to M. Van Maa-...could recal his name, but they pil-...Some individuals, not belonging ...evinced bad intentions, but in ge-...working class, properly so called, ...ed with propriety. Some workmen, ...money was offered, only took it in or-...purchase a loaf, or a drop of drink.

...Thursday yesterday, between 2000 and 3000 ...assembled in the great square in front of ...de Ville. The events which had oc-...a week excited universal enthusiasm, ...ong of the people of Brussels was ...ous example. The people took the ...resolutions from the Commissaries of Po-...These proclamations were scattered ...rously. The military were invited to ...mmes. They are Belgians, they will ...the blood of Belgians. The citizen ...to be immediately organized. This ...in every where. The people ought ...ared for every event.

...ation from the Regency requests all ...men to call in their workmen. The ...mont, the exasperation of the Italians is every where observable. Local antipathies have disappeared, and, by the aid of a conventional language, communications are made without any danger. It appears that the stir will be made only from the country, and not by the town, as formerly. The landholders have long ago obtained permission from their respective Governments to arm their people to oppose robbers.—They now find themselves at the head of numerous companies, who are ready to march from one end of Italy to another, under the same flag, and for the same objects. The two principal foes of the revolution are Piedmont and Naples. Lombardy and the Venetian States, to the northward, and Sicily, to the south, will furnish auxiliaries. The legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and the Marches, are shocked to find themselves still under the yoke of a sacerdotal power. These countries will serve as a rallying point to the distinguished citizens of both extremities of Italy; to her numerous, enlightened, and bold youth, and to the old patriots, whose probity and experience give them a marked influence over the country. As to the state of Rome, it is now placed in an inverse moral situation of what it was when its political-religious authority was founded. The Holy See was powerful when its Head and Councillors commanded without believing, and the people obeyed without examining. Now, since the people no longer believe, and the Government has grown devout, the base of the theocratic Government is undermined.—Perhaps even a Gregory VII., and Julius II., and a Sixtus V., would in vain reappear to strengthen it.

The kindness, popularity, and generosity of the Duke of Lucca, excuse the feebleness of his Government. On the contrary, the Duke of Modena struggles openly with the spirit of the age. The Duchy of Parma is ashamed to be dependent on a woman, in whose talent and conduct it sees nothing to justify her dominion.—This unfortunate Princess is said to have shown more sorrow at the loss of her Austrian General than at that of Napoleon. Some persons cannot think without shuddering at the disasters of the general conflagration, and private misfortunes which a partial and instantaneous insurrection would produce in Italy. It is certain that the irritation of the people has been carried to the highest point, and, if they should succeed in throwing off the yoke, it would perhaps be difficult to avoid some excesses; and the least clear sighted even are aware that the Governments will, in the plenitude of their powers, act quite unmercifully, if they succeed in suppressing any such movements.

I am this moment told, with the greatest secrecy, both of the overthrow of Charles X. and the triumph of the tri-coloured flag. I could not help shedding tears of joy. May God bless the efforts of the elder nation of Europe. The History of Rome and Sparta may be burnt; that of France eclipses them all. After your triumphs, hasten to come and deliver us.

The three decker now building at Cherbourg, forms a page in the history of France. This beautiful vessel, when laid on the stocks in 1812, received the name of the presumptive heir of the crown of the French Empire, and was called *The King of Rome*. In 1814, great was the eagerness to make every thing disappear that brought to recollection the Imperial Government, in particular prescribed names, and the ship was christened the *Inflexible*. Napoleon returned from Elba in 1815, and the *King of Rome* reigned again until the end of the hundred days, when the name *Inflexible* was resumed. But when the *Child of Miracle*, as the author of the Martyrs called him, was born, the flatterers re-baptized the vessel the *Duke of Bordeaux*. Finally, still following the fortune of France, the *Duke of Bordeaux* is dismissed from the stern, and the vessel is now consecrated to the laurels of *Friedland*.—*Constitutionnel*.

(Private Correspondence.)

PARIS, August 25.—We are tranquil here today, and hope that the public will remain undisturbed. The groups of ouvriers which yesterday [illegible] them—throughout the conflicts they maintained during three successive days, furnishing as they wrote with hunger and thirst—a single trait of cowardice. This, however, only tends to enhance the glory of their conquerors.

The greatest execution done by the people was with bowling pieces, and these were principally in the hands of the superior classes. I think I have already told you how heartily the people used to curse "new inventions" when a detonating gun fell to their lot. In the hands of proprietors of such arms, however, they became deadly in the extreme. Hundreds of young men of respectability were to be seen fighting by the side of coachmen, masons, or labourers. They were easily distinguished from the others by their dress—that precisely which they would wear if going out to the country for a day's shooting—namely, a blouse, or short outside shirt of dark-coloured linen, trowsers and gaiters of the same stuff, and a casquette, or travelling cap. Their shot pouch had given place to a cartouch-box, which was tightly bound round their waist.

The murderous fire of the portion of the combattants may be conceived. It was mentioned in the case of Captain Lamotte, of (I think) the 1st regiment of the Garde Royale. Wheeling with his company into a street occupied by the people, he observed in front of them two gentlemen, one armed with a single-barrelled fowling piece, the other with a double gun. His soldiers fired a volley, while he at the same moment received the ball of the single-barrel gun opposed to him through the body, and the fire of both barrels of the other in the thigh. The two latter wounds within an inch of each other. He is not yet out of danger. (Captain Lamotte killed a gentleman—an English Navy Lieutenant, I believe—in a duel, only two days before the commencement of the revolution.)

The officers of the troops were always selected by the sharpshooters. Thirty-four of one regiment of the Garde alone were put *hors de combat*. There are, of course, numerous pretenders to the merit of having brought down an officer. For example no fewer than 25 claim to the honour of having shot "the *Gros Major*" of the Swiss, at the attack on their Caserne in the Rue Babylone, have been already "lodged in the proper office." The unhappy man just mentioned it was, you will recollect, refused to permit his soldiers to surrender, and afterwards refused quarter on his own account.

I must not further occupy you with this subject at present.

A PORTRAIT.—The Duke of Wellington is at Walmer Castle; I passed him, walking yesterday, with a very pretty woman. He was dressed in a *gambroon coat*, Russia duck trowsers, too short for him, an old hat, older boots; and a half open umbrella—*Voila la mode de Monsieur le Duc!* He has a yacht off the coast, at his command if required.—*Extract of a Letter from Deal.*

COINCIDENCE.—Thrice has the crown of the Capets fallen from the elder to the younger branch, and the consecutive reigns of three brothers have always preceded that change in the reigning family. After Philip le Bel followed the reign of the brothers Louis le Hutin, Philip le Long, and Charles le Bel; then the sceptre fell into the hands of the family of Valois. The three brothers, Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., finished the career of that branch of the Royal Family, and called the Bourbons to the throne. Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X., terminate the list of the monarchs of that family, and the House of Orleans rises in the midst of a tempest.

J. MUSGRAVE'S
STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE
S. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.	Par Value.	Present Prices.
LOANS.		
Do. Five per cent. Loan of..... 1833	100	103 25
Do.....1831	100	102 50
Do. Four and a half per cent. Loan	100	102 50

ALMANACK.

1839. OCTOBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
18 SATURDAY,	6 30	5 37	3 0	
7 SUNDAY.....	6 31	5 35	7 31	
8 MONDAY.....	6 32	5 34	8 2	
9 TUESDAY.....	6 34	5 32	8 33	
10 WEDNESDAY	6 35	5 30	9 3	
11 THURSDAY...	6 36	5 29	9 33	
12 FRIDAY.....	6 38	5 27	10 3	

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst. by Rev. Wood Dr. M'Cauley, Doctor MONTGOMERY CHAMBERS, of Yardley, Bucks county, to ELIZA, daughter of Dr. Wm. B. Duffield, of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr. JOSEPH R. MAULL, to Miss ELIZA MAULL, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sanford, WILLIAM WILCOX, Esq. to Miss LIZABETH Eldest daughter of the late Doctor Tate, of Bucks County.

In Philadelphia on Sunday evening, the 15th inst. by Peter Chrisman, Esq. JOHN THORN, of Bordentown, N. J., to DELAVIA MARIA WINDLE, of West Fallsington, Bucks county.

At Burlington, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. John, Mr. GEORGE BLANCHARD Manager of the Baltimore Theatre and Circus, to Miss LOUISE RICH, daughter of the late Mr. John Rich.

At Newtown, Penn. on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1839 by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. BENJAMIN HUNTING TON, to Miss MARGARETTA D. PERIT, daughter of John W. Perit, Esq. of Bucks county.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sandford, Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, to Miss ELIZA RAYSE, both of Southwark.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. THEODORE M. BROOKS, to Miss SUSAN HANNUM all of this city.

At Providence, R. I. on Thursday evening, 7th inst by the Rev. Mr. Edes, JOHN CRYDER, Esq merchant, late of Valparaiso, Chili to Miss MARY WHITMORE daughter of Samuel Whitmore, Esq.

On Thursday, the 7th inst. by Rev. James A. Massey, of West Pennsylvania Mr. AUGUSTUS JONES of this city to Miss HARRIET TYADDEUS, daughter of Mr. John Tyndhell, of Blockley Township.

On Thursday the 3rd of October, by the Rev. De Sanmez, Mr. THOMAS PORTER, to Miss EVE FEARER, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 3th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Biggs, Mr. WILLIAM ESHER, of Penn Township to Miss MARY B. ESHER, of Norfolk Va.

On the 5th inst. by Elder Fredrick Plummer, Mr. MATHIAS BARTLEY, to Miss ELIZABETH DERR.

On the 7th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. EDWARD D. PEIRCE to Miss JANE FORSYTH.

On Thursday evening last, by Augustus D. Farr, Esq. JACOB S. SHIELE, to Miss CATHARINE BREEDING, both of Perryunk Township, county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. JOHN F. ROBINSON, to Miss ADELINE SMITH, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, at Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Daniel, SAMUEL R. ARBETT of Philadelphia, to THERESA ANASTATIA, daughter of the late Leonard Wheeler, of Baltimore.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. John L. Grant, JOHN REED, Jr. to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John Ewbert, all of this city.

DIED,

At Burlington, N. J. on the 21st of September, Mr. THOMAS MARLEY, formerly of this city.

At his father's residence, East Marlborough, Chester County, Oct. 3d, JOHN B. TAYLOR, in the 36th year of his age, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, after a lingering illness, JOHN CASSIDY.

On Tuesday morning, after a short but painful illness in the 51st year of his age, Mr. MATTHIAS TROUTT.

On Tuesday morning last, Miss MARY THORNTON.

Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, 12th inst. at his residence in Hockley Township, GAVIN HAMILTON, Esq. long a respectable inhabitant of this city.

At his residence in Germantown, on Saturday, Oct. 5th, Mr. GEORGE HEFT, in the 49th year of his age, after a severe and painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude.

At Mill Rom near Trenton, on Sunday morning, 3d inst. Mr. JAMES MOORE of the firm of Langstreth & Moore, formerly of Philadelphia.

Suddenly, on Monday night, the 11th October, MARY AXON, infant daughter of Mr. Charles Stokes, of this city.

On Sunday morning, ELIZABETH HINCKLE, the wife of Adam Hinckle, Sen.]

Pawnbroker's Sale.

400 LOTS of Winter Clothing, on Monday morning, Oct. 28th, at 9 o'clock precisely, by M. Thomas, at No. 87 Chesnut street, will positively be sold, without reserve.

400 Lots Winter Clothing, consisting of blue, drab, mixed, and fancy beaver cloths; drab cape coats; blue and camblet cloaks; brocade, and other silk scarfs and frock coating; blue and mixed cassimere pantaloons; a new vest of an excellent quality, coat and pantaloon patterns; merino worsted stockings; suspenders; a good assortment of merino long shawls; silk and cashmere do.; scarlet sacks; crape bombazet, and calico bosoms; dress patterns; ladies' silk coats and circles; white counterpanes, large quilts, blankets, sheets, table cloths, children's clothing, bonnets hats, boots, shoes, &c. &c. Also, two very large feather beds, and one common size do.

The above named goods are of an excellent quality, are actual unredeemed pledges, and well worthy the attention of all those to whom economy is an object, as it is believed that no better opportunity will be afforded them this season. oct 16—1t*

Superior Merino Cloths.

E. FAUSSET, No. 25 South Second street, has just received a complete assortment of Paris Cloths. Also, plain changeable and figured merino Ne'ps, rich blue, and jet black do.; Italian Sicilians, Satins and Florences; Quilted French Merino; Superfine black Bombazines; Merino Scarfs and Shawls of every description, Thibet do.; Thibet Gauze and Crape de Chine Shawls, black Lace Veils, painted and plain Cambric Hdkfs.; French and British Chintzes; Flannels, Linens; Lawns, &c. oct. 16—3t*

COMMUNICATION.

M. BONNAFFON'S Dancing School opened on the 14th inst. at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, and will continue open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Young Ladies at 5 for masters, and at 7 for gentlemen. The first assembly party will take place on Wednesday, the 13th of November next, to which no children will be admitted, except scholars.—For terms and particulars, apply at the Hall.

P. S. As A. B. is determined not to have any public balls this season, he therefore offers the rooms to let, on the following public evenings, for Balls or other amusements: Christmas and New Year's Eves. 8th of January, 22d of February &c. oct. 16—1t

JUST PUBLISHED,
The Casket for October,

EMBELLISHED with a View of the "Wood-land Home," and Wood Cuts of the Notch of the White Mountains, Gothic Mansion, School of Flora and Music.

CONTENTS.

The Woodlands, with an engraving; A Song, the Sea Nymph, Biographical Memoir of George IV.; A Royal Visit at Osborne; Alpine Lush; A Sextet; Merry Party, an Old Bachelor's Yarn; The Withered Rose; Patterns; Cutting Out, a Galley Story; Evenings Lounge in Rio Janeiro; Turkish Baths, Temperance and Intemperance, Prison Discipline; Loss of Beauty; Notch of the White Mountains; Dorsey's Gothic Mansion; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Rupert De Lesley; The Minister's Daughter; Animal and Bread, Brother New Members; Spider's Web; Educations; London Police; Beggar; Love-making, a Leaf of the Pillow; School of Flora; Gentlemen Extraordinary; Wit and Sentiment; Music, As we glide.

POETRY.

The Separation, Mother Bard; To a Star, Rencx; The Prophecy Lorcn; To Laura, Mitford Bard; The Spring Journey; The Thief, Carolus; The Hero's Farewell to his Country, Sigma; The Anniversary; Note to Cook, Mitford Bard; To Miss C. S. Y.; Eugene, Senex.

Published monthly at $2 50 a year. Single Nos. 25 cents. SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
oct 16—tf 112 Chesnut street.

Wholesale Button and Fancy Goods Store.

GEO. SPACKMAN, No. 44 1-2 North Fourth street, one door below Arch street, has on hand and offers for sale, at the very lowest rates, a complete assortment of steel, gilt, pearl, ivory, fancy vest, children's, military bell and eagle, lasting and loose Buttons.

Also Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Ear Drops Brooches, Finger Rings Waist Buckles, Purses and Clasps, Cloak Hooks and Clasps, with a great variety of other articles. oct 9—1y

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, from the County of Cavan, Ireland, having been more than a year in the United States without seeing his brother JOHN MONTGOMERY, who emigrated to this country about three years since, [illegible] unable to discover his residence [illegible]

A CARD.

N. CASE, Professor of Dancing, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he has taken that large and elegant Assembly Room, in Tilbury street, (No. 18) between 4th and 5th streets, directly opposite the U. S. Bank, and intends opening it for the reception of pupils, on the first Tuesday in October next, when he hopes, by assiduous attention to business to receive a full share of the patronage of his friends and the public in general. Days of tuition will be on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Hours for Ladies and Misses from three to five P. M., and for gentlemen from seven to nine P. M. Due notice will be given of the commencement of his Quadrille Parties. Terms of tuition, and all other particulars made known by enquiring at No. 39 Cherry street, below Fifth, (north side) or at his room in Library street.

Subscription to open for Quadrille parties.

N. B. Private lessons given sept 18—7t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
CHEAP SILKS, RIBBONS, AND LACE GOODS.

BUZBY & SPROGELL, No. 98 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases the decline from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. feb 20—tf

J. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 South Third Street, a few doors below Market,

HAS received with the late fashions a general assortment of superfine and low priced blue, black, brown, olive, green, bronze, citron, claret, bottle green and olive green cloths and cassimeres,—with an assortment of premium cassinetts, plain and fancy silk velvets, palencia tricotette, English and French silk vestings.

Medical students and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to examine the above goods.

Elastic Spring Stocks, a new and fashionable article, wholesale or retail; linen collars, ditto ys, suspenders, gloves, cravats, stockings, gilt and silver cravat clasps, &c. &c. sep 25—tf

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

HAS just received a large supply of Drab Habit Cloths and Coatings, also, Circassians, and 6-4 English and French Merinos, White Merino Shawls, and Silk Cashmere do., a few Silk Damask Merino Long and Square Shawls, Fine Furniture Dimity and Rich Furniture Chintzes, with a complete assortment of other furnishing articles.

Also, Heavy Table Linens of superior quality, suitable for boarding houses or steam boats

sept. 18—6tds No. 32 South Second street.

Elexir Pectorale!

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrh and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable Medicine, the discovery of which originated from long experience in the study of Medicine, is entitled to confidence from the certain cures that it was used in the practice of a regular, well bred Physician, a number of years; and was offered to the public after much solicitation and from the benevolent wish to alleviate some of the sufferings inherent in our nature. Unlike most Medicines of the day, there is no quackery about it as the testimony of Physicians, who know it, will prove.

The following interesting extract of a letter from the Rev. E. L. Bascom, will be of service to those who wish to find the most valuable Medicine for lung complaints.

To Dr. Watts.—In gratitude to you, and benevolence towards a numerous class of the public, who like myself have been, or now are, afflicted with Consumptive complaints, I would address to you the following statement of facts. I was early subject to a Cough, which at times occasioned the raising of much blood. In May last, I was attacked with hoarseness, a most distressing cough, severe pain in the side and breast, which obliged me to suspend my public labors. I received some relief from medical advice, but the difficulties still continued. In July last [from the recommendation of a friend] I procured a bottle of the "Elixir Pectorale," and had not taken more than 100 drops before I was essentially relieved. I have now used between two and three bottles and find myself fully recovered, as yet I feel as symptoms of the return of my former complaint, and I can now say, what I could scarcely say before for thirty years, I AM WELL. With sincere gratitude,

EZEKIEL L. BASCOM.

Ashby Mass.

For sale by J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and by J. W. Flickwir, No. 241 South Second street, Philadelphia. july 31—ecom

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

...ed, a beautiful Engravi...

THE LOST SAILOR.

...the ocean, sir!' said in thy doom—
...ot gathering amid the dark gloom;
...the flash, and the thunder's deep roar,
...ened terror on ocean and shore.

...ou knew as the boldest can boast—
...manly, but he, too, was lost:
...ng that bore him from India's shore,
...knew, has been heard of no more.

...ch's now, can no longer withstand
...ks of the tempest's rude hand;
...the lee, and another rude wave
...mark near the young hero's grave.

...ld wheeled, see the brave sailor kneel,
...ence with the thunder's loud peal,
...E. who a deaf ear ne'er gave,
...ful, needy, and brave.

...ay an hour longer and leave for awhile
...ed to ocean,' the cares to beguile,
...ed?—but no, he is gone—
...ing, the rude billow came on,
...Erastus, the widow's lost son! Z.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE MANIAC.

...e any scene of human woe more
...than any other to fight the spark of
...the breast of man, it is reason
...these, and her place usurped
...nothing can be more interesting
...reflective mind, than the investiga-
...causes which have led thereto. These
...excited by the following narrative
...though a maniac, had lucid in-
...of which he related the eventful
...

...the summer of 18—, that, as I was
...the western part of Ohio, the ga-
...the occasional flashes of light-
...distant roll of thunder, warned me
...of a storm, and caused me from
...which I had been thrown whilst
...the scenery of the surrounding
...was informed by a traveller, a
...that the nearest habita-
...distant. In the hope that I
...reach it before the storm coin-
...on my horse to his utmost
...had travelled more than about
...the storm burst in all its fury. In
...myself in some degree, I turned
...into the adjoining woods, intend-
...a path in view; but my horse in-
...taking the thickest shelter, I found
...before I was aware, and all
...recover the road were ineffec-
...ing the reins, therefore, to my
...persons have done in a similar
...such a firm reliance on his instinct,
...meditation, from which I was
...roughing. Looking up, I espied
...at, with a shed attached, under
...my horse, and then proceeded to
...mine, if any there should
...was at length opened, by a
...hagard looking being, whose ap-
...caused me to start and give an involun-
...Recollecting myself, however, I
...ed, and with as collected an air as
...could shelter from the "pelting of
...pitiless storm."

...said he, "and fear nought: I am
...fellow being in the world, and would
...scorn beneath my feet; and yet
...me as I was about to enter with
...which resistance had been vain)
...—a being whose misfortunes
...driven me to my present wretch
...ness, you now think proper to seek
...it, and he sacrificed his life in the attempt; yes, when he expostulated with the prince, and beseeched him as he valued her happiness, to cease from what must evidently prove fruitless, he stabbed him to the heart basely and with his own hands did he inflict the mortal wound. It was thought by many that this act would have caused a revolt, which would certainly have been the case, had not the event, so sudden, so unexpected, stupified the people, and rendered them mute with horror. Finding that an impassable gulf was for ever fixed between Wilhelmina and himself, his *love* gave place to rage, and he studied only how to satisfy his revenge.'

'Singular as it may appear, he had her arrested on the charge of *High Treason*, and when brought before the tribunal, in which he was both judge and jury, she spoke so nobly, that the souls of all present were melted within them. Had you then seen her, O! my dear master, what your sensations would have been I shall not venture to describe. Sufficient to say, that, notwithstanding all her eloquence and pathetic appeals, and that several witnesses testified positively to her innocence, (none gave evidence against her,) she was condemned to be executed. She met her fate with the fortitude of a martyr; and as the last pulse of life ceased to beat, a curse, "not loud but deep," burst from the assembled crowd.

During this recital I laid myself upon the couch, totally unconscious of aught save the words of Francis. I interrupted him not; I could not speak; and when he finished, I remained for some moments in the same state. 'One thing only,' added he, 'was wanting to complete your misery: this estate, which had been in possession of your family for many years, was confiscated, and you have now no place which you may call your own.'

The loss of my property affected me but little; but the consideration of the manner in which I had lost my parent, and she who was the idol of my soul, bowed me to the earth. Recovering myself in a short time, on my bended knees I swore vengeance against the tyrant who had thus made me to outlive all my kindred, and called on Wilhelmina and my father to witness my oath. Arising, I rushed from the house, and buried myself in the recesses of the forest, with the wild beasts for my companions, and subsisting myself on roots and herbs. In this state I remained for three days and nights, during which I planned a revolt, that, had it not been for the treachery of one concerned, must have proved fatal to the king. I then issued from my hiding place, and communicated my plan to the most influential among the nobles, who heartily joined me. The plan was simply this:—

On an approaching festival, it was customary to throw open the palace to the people, and in the evening dancing was introduced in which fancy characters were taken. I was to enter the room where the King was, with the other conspirators, and in the character of an Arab, was to display my skill in throwing the javolin &c. By this means approaching the King, I was to draw a sapier and sheath it in his breast.

But how often are our wisest plans frustrated! One of the conspirators, whose heart misgave him before the appointed time, notified him (the King) of his danger, and on our entrance to the palace we were surrounded, disarmed, and thrown into prison. Part of our plan was that we should enter separately, else combined we would probably have been an overmatch for the guard.

The next day we were brought before his tribunal to receive sentence, which was that we should be confined in separate cells, for the space of one month, on food scarcely sufficient to support life, and at the expiration of that time to be brought out for execution.

Left thus to my own reflections, my thirst for vengeance increased, rather than diminished, in free to every one. Your lordship has a horror of the middle seat. Pray take the corner one."

"Over-reached us, by God!" said the lawyer. "We give up the cause, and cry you mercy, Mr. ——."

"Possession is nine-tenths of the law, my good Sir. It would be uncivil to dislodge the poor youths; you have your corner."

"Heaven preserve us!" said the clerical student.

"You are surely not afraid of a black coat," retorted the other. "Besides, we ought not to confine our thoughts to earthly concerns, but rather turn them heavenward."

"I'd rather go through my examination a second time than sit beside those black devils," groaned the medical student.

"Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend; and you will not be compelled to violate the rules of hygeia by taking a middle seat.—Pray get in."

At these words, coachee, who had stood grinning behind, actually cheated into forgetfulness of time by the excellence of the joke, came forward. "Gentlemen, you have lost me one minute and a quarter already. I must drive on without ye, if so be you don't like your company."

The students cast rueful glances at each other, and then crept warily into their respective corners. As the hostler shut the door, he found it impossible to compose his features. "I'll give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal," said the future churchman, stretching out of the window; but the hostler nimbly evaded the blow.

"My white pantaloons!" cried the lord.

"My beautiful drab surtout!" said the lawyer expectant. "The filthy rascals!"

The noise of the carriage wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of the lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck. The sweeps were liberated, the seats shaken and brushed, the worthy sons of the university inside up among themselves the expense of the post-chaise, the young doctor violated for once the rules o hygeia by taking a middle seat; and all journeyed on together, without further quarrel or grumbling, except from coaches, who declared, that "to be delayed a minute and a half at one stage, and within a few second of three minutes at the next, was enough to try the patience of a saint, that it was!" R. D. O.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The London Spectator, a journal which seems occasionally to show stronger symptoms of independence than most of those which lay claim to the same qualities, asks 'what has Lord Wellington's ministry gained by the late elections' and 'what has it lost' answering the questions by these observations:—"They were to gain ninety-three votes. According to the most accurate calculations, they have lost forty or fifty; and a much larger number, if we add to these many of their former thoroughgoing supporters, who, by the pledges they have voluntarily entered into, must be thoroughgoing supporters no more. Everywhere that the popular voice could be heard, it has been expressed in one way. 'Reduction of expenditure—abolition of monopolies—reform of the representation,'—the two first universally, the last in some shape or other almost universally—have been the points insisted on by the voters, and, with hardly an exception, conceded by the candidates. In every case, the worst recommendation that a candidate has brought to the hustings, has been that which was once his best—his consistent support of the Administration.—Indeed, the support of the admi-

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BRIDAL DRESS.

Dress of white Gros de Naples, with full folds over the bosom, of the material, placed alternately with satin one shade darker. The skirt of the gown is finished at the bottom with satin piping, laid on the bias as high as the knees. This dress is peculiarly elegant, made in white muslin, and finished at the bosom and knees with bright green or lilac satin pipes. The hat of white and lilac striped gauze, surrounded by a lilac satin rouleau, or made of white crape, and rayed with pipes of green or lilac satin. Broad striped satin ribands and corn flowers finish the hat. Folded tulle chemisette. Mother of pearl buckle to a brocaded belt. Crimson Indian shawl. Lilac gros de Naples shoes. Stockings of Scotch wrought thread.

EVENING DRESS.—A crape dress of a new shade of rose colour. It is worn over a gros de Naples slip to correspond. The corsage is cut low and square; it is made to sit close to the shape, and is finished round the bust with double folds of crape cut bias; the folds open on the shoulders, and are edged with blond lace. Beret sleeve very short, but not quite so wide as usual. The skirt is trimmed, just above the knee, with a large crape rolean, so arranged as to form a singularly novel and pretty border. The hair is dressed in the Chinese fashion, and ornamented with sprigs of moss rose placed on each side, and a bandeau of pearls brought low upon the forehead. The comb is of plain tortoise-shell, with a very high gallery. A blond lace scarf is thrown carelessly over the shoulders. The jewelry worn with this dress should be of gold and pearl.

MORNING DRESS.—A peignoir composed of jaconet muslin; the corsage, made full before and behind, confined to the waist by a ceinture of white watered riband. A falling collar rounded at the ends, and a triple pelerine also rounded, and edged, as well as the fronts of the dress, with a narrow pointed open trimming. The sleeve, which is of moderate and graceful width, is confined at the lower part by drawings which form bouillons. The skirt is adorned only by a row

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Maxims and Observations for Real Life.

If you are an author let the world complain that you write too little rather than that you write too much.

The deficiencies of a political party are discovered when the party is on its decline.

The most sacred truths are not too sacred for investigation.

The sun has some spots on its surface, and the best and brightest characters are not without their faults and frailties.

Honours are like a crown heavy with jewels, they are apt to oppress the head they were intended to ornament.

A woman is never so well pleased as when she has made a conquest.

It is the great misfortune of some great men not to know their friends from their enemies.

If there were no offices of profit or honour there would be but few zealous politicians.

When dissimulation becomes necessary, mistrust the honesty of the business.

Coarse attire will conceal the noblest qualities.

Many persons sacrifice their present happiness to their future advantage, and die before the period of fruition arrives.

PRONUNCIATION.

The difficulty of applying rules to the pronunciation of our language may be illustrated in two lines, where the combination of the letters *ough*, is pronounced in no less than seven different ways, viz: as *o*, *uf*, *of*, *up*, *ow*, *oo*, and *ock*—

Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through,
O'er life's dark lough my course I still pursue.

A HARD HEAD.

An old gentleman was relating a story of one of your "half horse, half alligator" St. Lawrence boatmen. Says he, "he is a hard head, for he stood under an oak in a thunder storm, when the lightning struck the tree, and he dodged it seventeen times, when finding he could not dodge it any longer, he stood and took nine claps in succession on his head, and never flinched."

JUVENILE MAGNANIMITY.

A lad was recently called before the police court, for throwing a stone which struck a little girl in the eye—the respectability of the parties excited considerable interest and drew many persons to hear the examination. The boy was bound to appear at the Municipal Court, and Col. M. was engaged as his counsel. Soon after the examination, another boy, about 12 years of age, called upon the counsellor aforesaid, and asked, 'Sir, are you engaged to defend ——?' 'Yes, I am; why do you ask?' To which the little fellow replied, with honesty worthy of his immortal grandfather, 'because, sir, I threw the stone, and cannot suffer a comrade to be punished for a crime of my own commission.'—'Well done—you are a fine boy; what is your name?' 'My name is ——.' 'Well,' said the counsellor, admiring the noble-heartedness of the lad, 'will you tell the county attorney that you committed the act?' 'Yes, sir,' said he, and immediately went to Col. Austin's office, for that purpose. The friends of the injured girl, on learning these particulars, declined taking any further steps in the [illegible]

nearly every hook had its victim partly suspended by its mouth, and partly resting on its hind feet. It would appear from the result, that this had infused a general terror into a colony, as from that day no rat was seen in any part of the house.

The following is a new style of communicating intelligence. It appears in the shape of an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Mercury:

"Among other persons in Pittsburgh, from Boston, is Charles Smith, a free person of colour, for his health. He is much better."

Three gentlemen walking together yesterday, one—whose coat tail had been torn by a bush—said something about the dullness of business.—"You ought not to grumble," said the second, "while your rents are so large." "But my rents are all in arrears," retorted the first.—The third was a grave man, and immediately cut their company.

Many gain a false credit for liberality of sentiment in religious matters, not from any tenderness they may have to the opinions or conscience of other men, but because they happen to have no opinion or conscience of their own—*Locke.*

Lavater, in his physiognomy, says, that Lord Anson, from his countenance, must have been a very wise man. Walpole says he was one of the most stupid men he ever knew.

How easy, and artless, and beautiful, are all the motions of a child. Every thing that he does is graceful. All his little ways are endearing; and they are the arms which nature has given him for his protection, because they make every body feel an attachment for him.—*Sir Thomas Munro, in his Life and Correspondence.*

True politeness consists of an exquisite observance of the feelings of others, and an invariable respect for those feelings. By this definition it claims alliance with benevolence, and may often be found as genuine in the cottage as in the court.

Evils in the journey of life, are like the hills which alarm travellers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find that they are far less insurmountable than we had imagined.

Our street preachers, and those of London, seem to have studied in the same school. A tall thin man, in a seedy suit of black, was lately brought before the Bow Street Magistrates, when the following conversation took place:

Mr. Rawlinson asked him his name. "I am here," replied the defendant, "in the name of the Lord."

Mr. Rawlinson—I again ask your name.—Defendant—Why ask it? I have given you the name of my master, and that is sufficient. No man upon earth has a right to demand my name.

Mr. Rawlinson—You are charged with an offence against the laws. Defendant—I am unjustly charged, and have nothing to do with it till my accusers have been heard.

Richard Holland, a police-constable, No. 104, division S, stated, that the defendant had lately preached sermons in the open air, and on the highway in Somers-town, and as it occasioned a number of persons to assemble, some of whom, instead of listening to the words of the preacher, made a disturbance, instructions were given him by his superiors to put a stop to it. He saw the defendant at seven o'clock on Sunday morning in Brill-row, before the Duke of Kent, public house, preparing to begin, and he went up to him, and told him what orders he had received, and that he must not come there to preach. The defendant said he had chosen a text, & preach from it he would, in defiance of him and his superiors. The police-constable went his round, and when he came back, the defendant was going on with a sermon, and a mob of thirty persons was assembled around him. The constable told him to leave off, and go; the defendant said he would not. The constable tried to lead him away.—The defendant hung tight to a lamp-post. The mob hooted the constable, and he got some of his comrades to assist, and took the defendant to the watch-house.

[illegible] of that division of the police in-

CARPENTER'S SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 16—1y

Jefferson Medical College.

THE Lectures in the Medical Department of JEFFERSON COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The following is the order of the Faculty, viz:

Samuel McClellan, M. D. on Anatomy.
John Eberle, M. D. on Materia Medica and Obstetrics.
Daniel Drake, M. D. on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George McClellan, M. D. on Surgery.
Jacob Green, M. D. on Chemistry.
B. Rush Rhees, M. D. on Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Dean.

aug. 28—tf

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlap, Madaira & Co. Lemmon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITHS

Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

COMMUNICATION.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are informed, that H. MEGONEGAL has removed his WRITING ACADEMY to the south west corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square, where he will teach his new system of Mercantile Penmanship in a superior style, and with double the facility of any other system in the Union. This system is calculated not only for a superior mercantile hand, offices of record, lawyers, &c., but for a lady's letter hand, and for persons who write in a stiff, cramped style, as well as for persons or tremulous persons, to write a free, easy, and particularly a light hand. Many persons have acquired it in five lessons, of one hour each; but the subscriber wishes the students to write from twelve to thirty lessons, that the hand may be permanently established, and the writing be straight without lines.

N. B. His rooms are open from viz, A. M. to ten, P. M. Ladies units in separate rooms

BOOK KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed his new Treatise on Book Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,
UPPER do. do. do. do.
CALF SKINS, do. do. do.
Harness Leather, Hog Hides, Morocco Skins,
Bridle do. Lining do. Lasting do.
Skirting do. Japan do. Binding do.
Chaise Hides, Buck Skins, Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.

june 12—6 mo*

Wilmington Boarding School.

IN this Institution the abstract and physico-mathematical sciences are taught; also, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics.

Under the first head are included, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Projections, Conics, Analytic and Descriptive Geometry, Fluxions, or the Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Optics, Physics, or Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Mechanics Celeste, or Physical Astronomy, and other branches not here enumerated.

Under the second head, Arithmetic, Surveying, Navigation, Lunars, Mensuration, and Practical Astronomy are comprehended.

In this Seminary, Lessons on Penmanship, Geography, the Globes, Lithography, English Grammar, Elocution, and Composition, are given.

A Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, is annually exhibited to the students, and arrangements are made for lectures on Mineralogy and Botany.

Instructions are given, by competent Teachers, in the French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and Greek Languages.

The school is furnished with a superior Astronomical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the students have access to a fine cabinet of minerals, and a good library.

The terms of admission (including boarding, washing and instruction) are, for the Mathematical and English department, 150 dollars per session, payable quarterly in advance; and six dollars per quarter are added for each language in which any pupil may receive instruction.

The buildings connected with this establishment are large, and from their high and airy situation, are well suited to insure the comfort and preserve the health of the pupils.

The vicinity of Wilmington is well calculated to promote or facilitate the study of Mineralogy and Botany; and for this reason it is highly interesting to the student in these sciences. The situation of this borough, for the salubrity of the air and varied beauty of the surrounding scenery, is well known, and as a suitable location for a Boarding School, it has long received the public sanction.

For further particulars reference may be made to

JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D. WILLIAM WHARTON, THOMAS M'CLINTOCK, JESSE W. NEWPORT, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL HICKS, ISAAC T. HOPPER, AARON LEGGETT, WILLET HICKS, New York.
VALENTINE HICKS, Long Island.
PHILIP E. THOMAS, Baltimore.
EDWARD STABLER, Alexandria, D. C.
ZIBA FERRIS, BENJAMIN FERRIS, ELI HILLIS, WM. GIBBONS, M. D. Wilmington, Del.,—or to SAMUEL SMITH,

aug. 21—3m *Principal of the School.*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Posts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Dollers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Round Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 16 years old, and 12 to serve. do. one 21and 8 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a child to put out to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Cook of a superior quality.

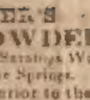
aug. 21—1st*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the [illegible] at No. 42 Race street. sept. 11—6m

Valuable Property for Sale.



The subscriber offers for sale his Steam Mill and Distillery, situate on the bank of the Miami Canal, three miles below the town of Hamilton, and twenty miles from Cincinnati, state of Ohio. The establishment has been recently built on a superior plan, with a dwelling house, stable and log barn. The farm belonging to it contains forty six acres of cleared land, partly meadow of the very best quality. The Mill contains two run of stones, one pair of five feet French burrs, capable of grinding from twenty to twenty-four barrels of superfine flour per day, and one pair Mountain Stones, to grind corn and malt for the distillery, calculated to make from fifteen to twenty barrels of whiskey per day, which may be made either to gin or rectified, as it may be agreeable to a Copper Still and head to the Distillery, weighing upwards of seven hundred pounds. There is also a good Saw Mill on the premises, which can be put in operation in a very short time, and at little expense. Two excellent farms lying in the vicinity of this valuable property, and suitable for raising stock equal to the number required for the Mill and Distillery, will either be sold or leased on moderate terms if requested. One thousand head of hogs, and from forty to fifty head of cattle can be fed and fattened the whole year round, and the surrounding country is one of the richest in grain in the state of Ohio. Corn can be bought at from 10 to 15 cents per bushel, Rye from 20 to 25 cents, and Wheat from 37½ to 50 cents, Hickory cord wood from 75 to 87½ cents, whiskey barrels at 62½ cents, and three barrels at 31½ cents. The vicinity of Cincinnati is the best market in the western states, and the situation of the establishment on the bank of the Miami Canal is the richest part of the state, makes it certainly one of the most valuable properties in the western states. All of the above valuable property will be sold on the most reasonable and accommodating terms, as the owner is under the necessity of leaving this country to settle business of importance in Europe. Application may be made to the subscriber residing on the premises, either by letter or in person.

WM. A. SCHULZE.

sept 11—6t Schulze's Mill, near Hamilton.

Dr. Mead's Antidyspeptic,

OR STOMACH PILLS.

THIS medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and it is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.

The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box has the signature of GEORGE SMITH.

The above Pills are sold by O. & W. Hall, 128, Maiden Lane, New York, who are wholesale agents for the Patentee.

By J. & A. & W. H. Post, 40 William street, New York; John C. Morrison, 188, Greenwich street, New York; Isaac Thompson, Market street, Philadelphia, Bergin, Wood & Pearsall, Philadelphia; C. & D. & S. Keener, and G. H. Keerle, Baltimore; N. Jewell, Washington City; E. Stabler & Son, Alexandria, D. C.; J. McKeldon, Richmond, Virginia; White head & Santos, Norfolk, Vir.; Wm. Burgoyne, Charleston, S. C.; Anson Parsons, Savannah, Geo.; J. Leverich, Augusta, Geo.; Wm. Hudson, New Orleans, H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri; Joseph Kidder, and Maynard & Noyes, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Mason, Providence, R. I. Sisson & Stoddard, New London, Conn.; H. Seymour, Hartford, Conn.; Edward Hall, Stamford, Dutchess co. N. Y.; R. M. Meigs, Albany, N. Y.; James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.; W. & S. H. Browne, West Chester, N. Y.; T. Andrews & Co. Rochester, N. Y.; Mather Williams, Syracuse, N. Y.; and by most of the Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the United States. sept 11—3m

To Shoe-Makers.

THE Subscriber has opened his store, at No 431 North Second Street, opposite the Market House, (lower side,) where he offers for sale Shoe Findings of the first quality.

Also, a general assortment of Leather, at the lowest prices. E. ELDRIDGE.

aug. 7—6m

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL hundred bushels of winter APPLES, of an excellent quality, in good condition for barrelling, that can be delivered in Philadelphia on reasonable terms and short notice for shipping, &c. [illegible] the county [illegible]

Painters' Finding

No. 21 North Sixth Street,

THE Subscribers on opening the STORE, containing nothing [illegible] to observe, that in the manner of conducting for encouragement from those whose plain which, they deem it necessary to [illegible] observations to Artists, Amateurs, &c.

It is a well known fact that nearly all in the habit of grinding and preparing [illegible] which, when the time of professional consideration, adds greatly to the expense ing their hands for hours incompetent to cution of their studies; and all this loss to their want of confidence in others for such materials on whose qualities their r[illegible] times hazarded. To obviate this difficulty confidence of all the professions, the [illegible] opened their FINDING STORE, with to execute all orders with the strictest [illegible] ness and quality of the materials, and [illegible] or otherwise preparing them for use.

Painters, Amateurs, &c. residing at a [illegible] on the strict execution of their orders, be such fidelity as to supersede the necessity [illegible] ing to town for every little matter that [illegible] ally require.

As the materials are selected, and the [illegible] intended by an Artist who feelingly knows and whose ambition to please is at least [illegible] ordinary motive, will, it is hoped, meet [illegible] approbation.

Advice on the selection of materials, [illegible] be readily imparted to customers, so as [illegible] "paying too dear for a whistle."

Actuated by such principles, we solicit [illegible] and discerning public, in hopes of meeting [illegible] encouragement that shall constitute us their [illegible] servants.

JAS. W.
JAS. S.

N. B. They keep also for sale, [illegible] House Painting, dry or ground in oil, [illegible] of Window Glass, of all sizes, wholesale [illegible]

oct 2—tf

Public Sale

REAL EST[illegible]

ON Thursday, the 28th day [illegible] on the premises, in and about the [illegible] field, at the distance of 13 miles from [illegible] dry lands and tenements, viz.

No. 1. A Farm of about 160 acres [illegible] fronting on Smithfield turnpike road, [illegible] of Thomas Reading, Dr. J. Wm. [illegible] Wilson, and others. The improvements [illegible] onages, two barns, wagon house, [illegible] This farm is well calculated for two [illegible] 80 acres each, having necessary buildings and also a fine young bearing apple [illegible] ed fruit commodious to both; they have [illegible] of egrafted cherry, plumb, &c. [illegible] stream of water passing through [illegible] house of better quality, or more pleasant situation.

No. 2. A Farm of 83 acres and [illegible] situate in Byberry Township, at short [illegible] from Smithfield, bounded by lands of [illegible] James Carter, Esq. Jesse Walmsley, [illegible] creek. This is land of a good quality, [illegible] stone dwelling, with a kitchen adjoining, [illegible] a well of water and pump near the door, [illegible] never failing streams of water passing [illegible] also a large proportion of good Timber, [illegible] chesnut, white oak, &c. and has [illegible] young engrafted apple orchard.

No. 3. Contains 144 1-2 acres of land [illegible] situate in Byberry Township [near Smithfield by lands of Casper Roads, Elizabeth Mannon and others, and also, [illegible] Road—a small tenement and barn [illegible] ed; a spring of water near the door, [illegible] ing stream of water passes through the [illegible] are also on said land a few bearing apple trees.

No. 4. Eight acres and 86 perches [illegible] in Montgomery County, [about 1 1-2 miles from Smithfield]—bounded by lands late of John [illegible] James Dyer and others, and by the [illegible] small portion thereof is timber land [illegible] &c.

No. 5. Six acres and 108 perches [illegible] a mile from Smithfield]—bounded [illegible] Roads, Moses Depuy, James Varnes [illegible] 2-3 thereof is excellent timber land [illegible] arable of good quality.

No. 6. A small lot with a stone [illegible] thereon erected, also a frame store, [illegible] Roads in South field. This has been [illegible] for several years past, and is well [illegible] stand, and is as good a stand for business [illegible] parts. The stone and frame houses [illegible] dious dwellings, being suitable for [illegible] of two families.

No. 7. A handsome building lot [illegible] the turnpike road in Smithfield, [illegible] the lower story of mechanical skill [illegible] of its price, [illegible] it appears almost impossible that some mind must [illegible] operations of the Chess Player. It [illegible] as of certainty that a human being [illegible] part of the machinery placed on the [illegible] i. e. either in the body of the figure [illegible] figure is,—most probably in the latter [illegible] range of probability that an opening [illegible] based on the spectators to make [illegible] empty when it is not so, by means [illegible] glasses. It is to be observed that [illegible] rer than would be necessary for the [illegible] supporting the chess board, and [illegible] wheels, &c. appear to occupy [illegible] interior. It may further be observed [illegible] of this box or desk is large enough [illegible] or even middle sized man, provided [illegible] posed. When it is established [illegible] concealed in the machinery, the [illegible] Chess Player ceases, for then the [illegible] the ruling mind may be accustomed [illegible] pose the chess board on the desk [illegible] some transparent material,—so that [illegible] may see the position of the pieces.

EDITORS IN CL[illegible]

The present King of France [illegible] seems to have a particular [illegible] quill driving fraternity; so many [illegible] of the editorial corps have [illegible] offices of honour and profit [illegible] ment. In this partiality, he [illegible] a southern gentleman who [illegible] gushad member of the Ame[illegible] This worthy legislator hinted [illegible] excellence of human nature [illegible] next *speaking*, and the third [illegible] according to this scale, editors [illegible] only for the lowest gradation [illegible] the king of France thinks [illegible] editor there will no longer [illegible]

"A meagre, mute till now, [illegible]
In a dun night gown of [illegible]
For, although the French [illegible]
wear no night-gowns but the [illegible]
ture have provided them, yet [illegible]
be enabled to lay in a good [illegible]
will serve to keep their bones [illegible]
approaching winter.

"All as a partridge, plump, [illegible]
Each knight of the quill will [illegible]
staff. It is hoped, however, [illegible]
become "fat witted," nor [illegible]
be blinded by royal patronage [illegible]

MACBETH.—Why has this play [illegible] ed from the stage? It is one of [illegible] Shakspeare's performances; it [illegible] sed conveys an excellent moral. [illegible] Macbeth might rant as well as [illegible] certainly might not to be quite so [illegible] dern representations of Richard. [illegible]

A NEW WON[illegible]

Two foreigners have lately ex[illegible] bibiting a ball room scene, with [illegible] figures perform feats of grace and [illegible] mechanism. The performance [illegible] sic, but not precisely such music [illegible] Thracian band charmed pigs, [illegible] It may easily be imagined that [illegible] tends this exhibition, and that [illegible] ed something superior to the com[illegible]

A Heath Peach, of uncommon [illegible] a young tree in the garden of [illegible] Esq. back of his house No. [illegible] street. It weighed, on Sa[illegible] ounces, and measured in circ[illegible] lengthwise by 10 8-10 in[illegible]

Wm. Ferrie	3815	Lawrence Brown	3 55
Silas W. Burton	4036	Adam Remaga	3 89
Wm. J. Leiper	3845	Joshua Emlen	2360
Joseph Murray	3955	Nathan Booker	2857
John Patterson	3345		
Josiah W. Lords	858		
James Simpson	850		
Wm. H. Gillingham	846		
John Liggot	812		
Henry S. Turner	858		
Joshua Kirk	856		

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SENATE.

Democratic Ticket		Opposition Ticket.	
Joseph Taylor	5285	John Thompson	5030

ASSEMBLY.

John Carter	5451	John Leibert	4971
Daniel K. Miller	5390	Jesse Torrey, jr.	4954
Thos. J. Heston	5385	C. Stuberant	4919
James Goodman	5387	Hakekiah Welch	4944
Wm. Wagner	5388	George Uhler	5009
P. Vansant	5379	Richard F. Risdon	4915
John Felton	5373	William Mooney	4925
Richard Peltz	5355	Robt. F. Goores	4933

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

	City.	County.	Total.
Thomas Maguire	2265	4550	6815
William Erwin	1415	1688	2901
John White	825	211	1036
John Bullock	442	3736	4178
Jesse Vogdes	860	419	1279
Daniel Thomas, 2 years	2511	4592	7103
Francis Brekford, do	1491	1851	2742
George Peters, do	577		577
John White, do	562		562

AUDITOR.

	City.	County.	Total.
William Piersol	3398	5145	8543
Daniel Snyder	1561	4966	6527

COMMENCATION.

FAWCAM, the pedestrian who continues his task at the Labyrinth Garden, had last Saturday gone through one half of his specified time, having walked nine days, and in the following order:—

On Thursday, Sept. 30th	49 miles
Friday, Oct. 1st	68
Saturday,	64
Monday, 4th	59
Tuesday, 5	59
Wednesday, 6	59
Thursday, 7	57½
Friday, 8	57
Saturday, 9	50
	472½

Leaving him but twenty and one half miles short of his distance, which would have been fully completed but that the incessant and very heavy rain on Saturday last prevented.

He appears in good condition excepting that one of his ancles is a little swelled; however, the physician, who is in constant attendance, pronounces that he has wind and bottom to do his one thousand miles handsomely, within the terms of the bet. W.

PREMIUM.

A Premium of Fifty Dollars, the donation of a benevolent individual in the state of Maine, and now deposited with the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. is offered to the author of the best Treatise on the following subject:—"The Duties of Ministers and Churches of all denominations, to avoid the stain of Slavery and to make the holding of Slaves a barrier to communion and church membership."

The composition to be directed (post paid) to either of the subscribers—the name of the author in a separate sealed paper, which will be destroyed if his work shall be rejected.

Six months from this date are allowed for the purpose of receiving the Essays.

The publication and circulation of the preferred Tract will be regulated by the Pennsylvania Society above mentioned.

W. RAWLE,
J. PRESTON,
THOMAS SHIPLEY.

Philadelphia October 11. Committee.

The following interesting experiment was made by Dr. Howard by means of a differential thermometer of his own invention:—Having blackened the upper ball of my differential thermometer, I placed it in the focus of a 13 inch reflecting mirror, which was opposed to the light of a bright full moon. The liquid began immediately to sink, and in half a minute was depressed 8 degrees, [illegible] gave him a colossic blow, and slipt. His faults were commentitious, and as we had been long commorant, I relented—but the conceptacle of my head was injured; and I quitted the room, not quite so cony, nor so cocket and chirk, as I came in."

The Floating Dock recently put in operation at Pittsburgh for repairing steamboats, appears to be highly successful. The Dock is sunk, and the end is thrown open in the form of a gate, and the boat introduced with ease and safety; the gate is then closed. The engine of the boat is then put in operation, and by a rope running over a drum on the shaft of each water wheel, connected with two large pullies on the chain elevators, the water is bailed out. Whilst this operation is going on, the dock gradually rises, and the steamboat sinks in the same ratio, until all the water is bailed out, when the boat lies "high and dry" in the dock, ready for repairing. The time consumed in turning in a boat and preparing her for repairs, is stated to be about three hours.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Stephen G. Simmons was executed on Friday last. More than two thousand persons witnessed this first instance of a capital punishment, inflicted on a white man, within the limits of the peninsula. The event was not more unusual than the crime for which he suffered, or than the means by which justice was enabled to reach him.

Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 2.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. John U. Glesy, Coroner of Fairfield county, was called upon to view the body of a man, by the name of Samuel Turner, who was found dead on the afternoon of that day, in a field belonging to Mr. Alexander Chambers, in Perry township. We are informed that the deceased was at the house of Mr. Chambers, in company with his brother, James Turner, on the night of the 14th ult. where they were drinking whiskey. After remaining there for some time, they went away together, and when a short distance from the house they began to quarrel violently; and after proceeding about thirty yards further, in the direction where the deceased was found, they were heard contending with each other. Next day, James Turner came to the house of the deceased, and told his family that he knew not where his brother was. Nothing was heard of the deceased from that time until his body was found as above stated.

On arriving at the place, the Coroner called a Jury of Inquest, and two physicians attended for the purpose of examining the body. After examining a number of witnesses, the jury gave in their verdict, that "The deceased came to his death by being bruised in sundry places on his head and the right arm, and also by having his throat cut in a manner sufficient to produce death; and from the evidence produced to us, we have good reason to believe that the deed was perpetrated by James Turner, the brother of the deceased."

Immediately after the verdict was given, James Turner, who was present during the investigation, was taken into custody, examined before Samuel Spangler, Esq. and committed to the Jail of this county, to await his trial at the next Court of Common Pleas.

From the Milledgeville, (Geo.) Recorder, Oct. 2

Every person engaged in digging gold in the Cherokee country, has been driven off by the United States troops, who amount to upwards of 300 strong, and are under the command of Major Wager. Nine or 200 prisoners were taken and kept in confinement one day and night, and then driven out of the nation. Some of the Georgians who were taken, complained of very harsh treatment, such as being whipped and beaten with swords—the excitement in Hall county against the officers of the detachment of troops in the nation, is strong, and threats have been made of assembling a number of men sufficient

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Dr. Howard's own invention:—Having blackened the upper ball of my differential thermometer, I placed it in the focus of a 13 inch reflecting mirror, which was opposed to the light of a bright full moon. The liquid began immediately to sink, and in half a minute was depressed 8 degrees,

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Millions gallons of gin were consumed last year in England, "enough to form a river a yard deep twenty yards wide, and five miles in length."

Diluted Chlorine has been successfully inhaled as a remedy in various cases of pulmonary consumption.

A letter from Mexico, dated August 28, and received at New Orleans, states that four persons, charged with conspiracy against Bustamante, had been shot on that day.

At Raleigh, N. C. on the 6th instant, Elijah W. Kimbrough, of Tennessee, was sentenced to death, for the murder of John Davis. He is to be hanged on the 5th of November.

The citizens of Richmond, Va. are proceeding actively with their water works. They are digging reservoirs with all speed; and have already received their iron pipes from Philadelphia.

The Warren Star gives the number of members of the Baptist Church in the United States as 300,000; churches, 4,271, ministers, 2,882.

Extract of a letter from Key West, dated 7th September:—"Key West is as healthy as any place in the United States: we have not a case of fever of any sort, nor has there been during the season."

It is stated, in a letter from Rome, that the French medical men in that city continue to administer, with great success against intermittent fevers, the bark of the willow. These gentlemen assert that it has more power than Peruvian Bark.

The October session of the Circuit Court of the United States commenced last Friday, at the new court room in the State House.

On the 27th of last month a Mr Johnson, with his wife, and a child belonging to some other persons, were drowned in the Seneca lake. There were seven persons in the boat when it upset and Mr. Johnson, while endeavoring to save his wife, was drawn under and both sunk to rise no more.

Died at Eden, Vt. Mr Jonathan Hoyt. Mr. H. was driving a team loaded with brick. In attempting to jump on to the top of the cart, he was caught in the wheel—seeing his danger, he so powerfully exerted his strength as to stop the wheel from rolling; a blood vessel was ruptured by the effort, and he survived but a few moments.

The Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR has been appointed by the President of the United States, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, deceased.

Last Wednesday week, early in the morning the wife of Mr. George Peck, of Farmington, Conn. was induced to get up, by hearing the cry of an infant, and found a fine male child about a month old comfortably wapt up in a cotton blanket and lying in a corner of the highway. She took care of it, and a reward of twenty dollars will be paid for a discovery of its parents, or the persons who exposed it.

The deaths in New York, last week, were 97—men 19, women 19, boys 32, girls 27.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 41—males 25, females 16—coloured 9, including one slave.

The French Opera is said to be very successful at Baltimore. There, as here, the company is pronounced as decidedly superior to that of last season. Additional reinforcements, of excellent quality, are still expected from France.

The subscription, in Charleston, for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland, amounts to fourteen hundred and seventy dollars.

Mr. C. KEAN has been engaged for four nights at the Richmond Theatre; his first appearance there was on the evening of the 11th, in the character of Richard.

Mr. Osbaldistone lately trotted in England the American horse Tom Thumb, 16 1-2 miles in 56 3-4 minutes. The horse appeared as fresh at the end of the work as when he first came to the ground. The car in which Mr. O. drove him did not weigh quite a hundred weight.

We learn from the Delhi Gazette, that the circuit court was held last week in that village, Judge Emott presiding. Among the cases tried was one for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Catharine Austin ex. Thomas Bryan, in which the jury gave a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff. Messrs. Root, Sherwood and Gordon for the plaintiff. Messrs. A. and A. J.

In Hartford, Conn. on Tuesday last, William, son of Mr. William Ripley, about five years of age, was killed by a stick from a fence falling down upon him. Altheus, a younger brother being with him, ran in saying a rail had fallen on William, and he could not get it off. An older person ran out to see, and I find it off, but he had breathed his last. Mrs Ripley was absent at a neighbor's house, half a mile distant, and while those neighbors who were collected by the alarm, were devising the best method of conveying the melancholy news to her, her eldest daughter, about 9 years of age, went unknown to them, in the agony of her soul, revealed the melancholy tidings which was doubly distressing to her mother. The mother started for home in company with the woman of the house where she then was. She proceeded but 8 or 10 rods and fell dead in the road, or gasped but once or twice after she fell. Mr. Ripley was about 7 miles from home. A messenger was sent to him immediately who told him his child was dead—he hurried home and entered his house, saw the corpse of his dear William, and looking round, said, "where is my wife, oh, where is my dear wife." She is at neighbor ——, he was answered.—But why there in this distressing time? The answer was, she was in the same situation with William O, the heart rending scene! No pen can describe the feelings of his wounded spirit. It did for a time deprive him of his reason. Mr. Ripley is left with five children to mourn their loss—the youngest only fifteen weeks old. A physician was soon called, who examined them. He gave it as his opinion that the distress was so great in her, that the main blood vessel near the heart must have burst, which soon terminated her existence; and the neck of his child was broken.—*Norwich Observer.*

We learn from the Delhi Gazette, that the circuit court was held last week in that village, Judge Emott presiding. Among the cases tried was one for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Catharine Austin ex. Thomas Bryan, in which the jury gave a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff. Messrs. Root, Sherwood and Gordon for the plaintiff. Messrs. A. and A. J.

ACCOUNT OF DAVID WILSON.

This singular individual was one of the earliest emigrants to Kentucky. From the time of his settlement in the country, till within a few years past, he resided a few miles south of Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky river, on the waters of Mill Creek. The place of his abode, and his style of living are not more remarkable, than the character of the individual himself; and all I could learn of and concerning him, is in perfect harmony and good keeping. The habitation in which he spent so many and happy days, was composed of round poles and Kentucky mud. It consisted of two apartments, simply, with no out-houses or cellar. During his residence in this singular place of abode, he became the husband of five wives, and the father of forty-six children.

According to his own account of himself, he was born in New Jersey, in the year 1728. He is in height about five feet six inches. His muscular frame and strength of constitution, seem to have defied the decay of years, or the hardships and buffetings of a backwoods life. The scientific and curious have examined the conformation of this singular being, so far as practicable, and they represent his ribs, unlike those of his fellow mortals, separate and distinct, but as united together, forming on each side a solid sheet of bone; in short, that the vital part is safely deposited in a "strong box," defying all attacks of foes from without.

At the age of 98, he was in the enjoyment of entire health; his teeth all sound, his weight about 160, and his